The Weekly Post.

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To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

The inclosed lines by Miss Phebe Cary are very strikingly in the same vein with the thoughts so fiercely presented in ex-Governor Seymour's Fourth of July speech to the convicts in Auburn, (N. Y.) Prison, as published in THE POST of Wednesday, the 9th inst. The eighth, ninth and tenth verses are almost identical in sentiments with the opinion so eloquently conveyed by the distinguished statesman.

A READER.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1879.

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

BY PHEBE CARY.

I said, if I might go back again
To the very hour that gave me birth;
Might have my life whatever I chose,
And live it in any part of earth:

Put perfect sunshine into my sky,
Banish the shadow of sorrow and doubt;
Have all my happiness multiplied,
And all my suffering stricken out;

If I could have known in years gone by,
The best that a woman comes to know;
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so,

Have found the highest and purest bliss
That the bridal-wreath and ring enclose;
And gained the one out of all the world
That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood to night
By my children, lying asleep, in their beds,
And could count in my prayers, for a rosary,
The shining row of their golden heads;

Yes! I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me, at my bidding, still
I would choose to have my part as it is,
And to let my future come as it will!

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or easy, more straight or wide;
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that, to either side.

My past is mine, and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly, if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been my helps not hindrances!

If I saved my body from the flames
Because that once I had burned my hand;
Or kept myself from a greater sin
By doing a less—you understand;

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warned me back from death,
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows its strength, by trial, will know
What strength must be set again a sin;
And how temptation is ove come,
He has learned who has felt its power within.

And who knows how a life at the last may show?
Why, look at the moon from where we stand!
Opaque, uneven, you say, yet it shines,
A luminous sphere, complete and grand!

So let my part stand, just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old;
I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

BY M. E. MUHLANBRING.

For eight years I had labored without cessation, but my system finally demanded a pause. My physician gave me a choice between a strait-jacket and a three weeks sojourn in the country. Deeming the habit of a lunatic neither becoming nor comfortable to my rotundity, and hurling anathemas against my medical adviser, I packed a satchel, saturated my memory with the roar and bustle of the metropolis for after consolation, boarded the ferry and finally brought up at a comfortable farm house in Central New Jersey. A small, thin, sharp-featured biped, that in voice, appearance and motion painfully reminded one of the distinguishing product of that classic country, viz. the mosquito, relieved me of my baggage. I flung myself into a rickety garden chair and fell to wondering whether that professional stumbler, Smith, would follow up my clue, or by his customary awkwardness "scare the game," when an educated steam-whistle screeched out well on the ledger lines: "Evelyn Du Bois, six o'clock, set the table. "The name seemed ridiculously out of place somehow. At once I conjured up a miniature likeness of my human mosquito, draped in voluminous petticoats and displaying in decoration all the colors of the rainbow. Under such circumstances a lunatic asylum I thought would be more congenial. Some one was approaching and that some one was doubtless my Frenchified Jerseyite. It may have been habit, or an attack of mother Eve's trouble, or a desire to fortify myself against approaching danger that caused me to gradually raise my hat from my face and peep in the direction whence the foot-steps came. Instead of the usual variety of raw-boned femininity exhibited in this region, I beheld a girl of fifteen, the budding promise of whose face and form an empress might have envied, while her graceful carriage oceans of blue-blood and acres of titles might have failed to impart. And out of all wonder, in one hand she carried a pallette and brushes, and in the other a small stretch of canvass which she quietly deposited on a chair near by. Observing me she said: "Col. J——, I presume."I bowed, "you will find a pleasanter seat and one from which you can witness a gorgeous sunset under yonder clump of trees"—pointing a little to the east of my position.

Before I could assure myself whether the blue cambric moss buds and smiling face was a reality or only a hallucination, I was alone. Soon there was an unpoetical rattling of dishes that did not harmonize with my thoughts and I descended to the path leading to the point to which I had been directed. On my way I paused to look at the picture and found it to be a rarely executed bunch of buds.

I have no recollection of that sunset being any more beautiful than hundreds of others I had witnessed, but I distinctly remember of studying minutely the being who had directed my attention to it. During the three weeks of my stay she was my only companion and the promises her intellect gave of strength and dignity was even greater than the index of her physical graces.

She was an orphan with just enough means to fit her for a good position in life. She was passionately devoted to painting for which she exhibited an extraordinary talent, and for the obtaining of a proficiency in which art she proposed going to Boston in the ensuing fall.

Her aunt, a genuine, hard-fisted Yankee, opposed the plan, insisting that Evelyn had better save her money and look about for a good, thrifty husband. That same husband was the last item I had thought of in the catalogue of the girl's worldly needs.

A young gentleman in the neighborhood caused me no small annoyance on this very score. He was the single genuine aristocrat of the vicinity; the last heir of the decaying Von V——s'. He was ten years her senior, weak, polished, agreeable, unsettled as the wind, conceited and patronizing as degenerating wealth usually is. The pretence he offered for his visits was the direction of Evelyn's studies, but to my practiced vision he was using his moiety of learning as a decoy to assure to himself what he had penetration enough to see in a few years would be beyond his reach. I sincerely hoped the frank, girlish preference she expressed for him would disappear as her judgment matured. I endeavored indirectly to show her that the shallow love of such a man was not worth the devotion a nature like hers would render.

With sincere regret I bade them all good-bye and with a giant supply of energy returned to New York just when my presence in the department was most needed. Smith was unable to extend my clue but strangely enough had the rare good tact to merely "keep on the scent." That fall I completed the trial which placed me at the head of the force, and in a fair way to achieve a fortune; which I have since done.

* * * * * * * *

Five years passed away and I was quietly shadowing an extensive forger. To keep my eyes well on him I lodged in the same house with him.

Entering the dining room one evening I observed an unusual display of white ties and immaculate linen among the batchelor division of our gang and an equally careful attention to raiment among the ladies. An eager glance toward the door each time it opened, together, with a mysterious expression upon the face of our landlady betokened an event of some kind. I looked the inquiry politeness forbade me to make. My left hand neighbor jabbing his fork into my large black neck-tie said:

"Haven't heard the news-eh?"

"No, but what's that to do with my neck-gear?"

"New Arrival."

"Who? Alexis?"

"No a home-made female, handsome and single."

"Bah" said I, readjusting my tie. Voices were heard in the corridor—another elevation of optics to the door and sudden descent of the same to the queensware stamp upon the plates. My impudence was proverbial and generally permissible, so I calmly awaited the entrance of the pair. It was the landlady with a tall queenly woman of the rarest pair of blue grey eyes I ever encountered. She received her presentations with a dignity that impressed all but offended none. Out of good-natured malice our hostess reserved me as the last to be introduced. I had paid no attention to her name being strangely haunted by the conviction that I had seen that face somewhere. When I arose to acknowledge my presentation, she smiled and extending her shapely hand said: "Col., do you not remember?—"

"Evelyn Du Bois" I exclaimed, grasping her hand warmly.

To be brief, she had finished her studies and come to New York to exercise her art, which had not suffered by her training, as her work amply testified. That her genius deserved both fame and recompense was beyond a peradventure, but that she would be slow in receiving recognition in either direction was also certain to me. She was too fond of her art to drag it down to the tricks that commend it to a practical unimaginative public, and too proud to resort to the huckstering of her cherished ideals. My bud had more than redeemed its promises and Evelyn was soon a general favorite throughout the house.

She worked almost incessantly, but her work, like the work of all true artists, developed but slowly. For the first year of her residence among us I frequently saw her work and assisted her to dispose of two pictures. The second year no one was permitted to view her work, but to me she confided that it was two pictures illustrative of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."

From her quiet, gentle bearing I concluded that her effort to make a position among artists was promoted by ambition rather than necessity. How poorly we judge the motives of others!

At the close of her second year, she grew pale and restless, and being sore pressed by me she told me that for nearly three years she had been betrothed to Charles Von V——s, but that his mother had, from the first intimation of the alliance, opposed it, and had finally prevailed on her son to marry a wealthy lady distantly connected with the family. She made no remarks upon the facts; but there was a tone in her voice and an expression in her eyes that made me quake. I had seen too much of human desperation not to know its every indication.

Her calmness and seeming indifference soon disarmed my suspicion, and I was even beginning to rejoice that she was free, when she appeared at the breakfast table prepared for traveling. She bade us good-bye with comparative cheerfulness. A few days after, the address she gave me proved but a temporary one, evidently arranged as a covering for her future abode. I never ceased to search for her. She was the only woman I had ever feared or ever trusted. Her goodness and virtue entered my life like a ray of light before which evil, of necessity, vanished. My life's record during her residence near me was freer from blots than ever before.

Months passed without the slightest clue. One bright October morning the coroner called and asked me to be present at an inquest to be held upon the body of a young woman who was supposed to have committed suicide. I consented. What my surprise and horror was, when, in a dreary room in a miserable house, the sheet was drawn from the face of Evelyn Du Bois, none can tell. No *post-mortem* examination had as yet been made and the supposition of suicide was derived from two pictures leaning against the wall and from a note pinned to one of them. They were the two paintings from "The Bridge of Sighs" to which was pinned a note which read "My fate had I the courage." To me these words had a different significance than to those around me. Having arranged matters satisfactorily, no further steps were taken and the corpse and its belongings were consigned to my care. Not until after the mortal remains of one of God's fairest creations was laid in Greenwood did I attempt to study the last work of her chaste fancy and deft fingers. I never questioned the manner of her sad death. The first picture represented the young girl just about to make the fatal leap. The whole picture was instinct with life and every detail contributed its full share to the sad tale with a language deeper than words.

The anguish, despair and mad determination of a lost life were traced in every line of the youthful figure crouching beneath the dark arch-way; and the sluggish waters with their many mockingly reflected lights seemed absolutely to woo, the poor sinner to her final crime. Upon a balcony not far distant sit a pair of lovers too happy to take note of the sad picture so close to them. The second picture shows the bridge in dim distance but it is now the fullness of mid-day, and upon the sin stained countenance, which yester-night gazed upon the waters full of defiance, the sun falls, revealing a corpse upon which a st ny peacefulness has settled, as if repentance and forgiveness came in the instant of death. Into the faces of the men who raised the corpse from the waters an expression of tender pity was thrown that was almost beyond human execution.

Now you understand why I am still a bachelor, and why my pictures are beyond price.

Vicissitudes in the Life of an Empress.

(Paris Letter.)

A newspaper article which refers to the "tremendous vicissitudes" in the life of the Empress reminds me of an incident related to me by one of the American gentlemen who assisted and accompanied her and one of her ladies in their escape from Paris to a small French seaport, and from thence to England in 1870. At one of the towns on their way their horses gave out, and they were obliged to obtain others or to take the rain: at all events, they were compelled to wait for an hour or so, and the ladies, fearing the curious observation of the people at the inn or station, resolved to spend the time in walking about the town. There came on a very heavy rain and they were compelled to take shelter under a porch, where my friend, having finished the arrangements for departure, found them. The Empress, who wore over a plain black dress a long waterproof cloak, had the hood drawn over her head. As she stood thus simply clad under the dark, grimy archway, the rain beating on her pale, anxious face, my friend suddenly remembered that just a year ago that day he had seen her entering the Sultan's magnificent barge to go to witness the opening of the Suez Canal, royally appareled, representing the Emperor and the Empire of France, radiant in beauty and happiness, matchless in dignity and grace. The sight could only recall Shakespeare's gorgeous description of Cleopatra embarking on the Cydnus. Poor woman! all her life she has been like a slender, graceful garden lily, swinging from shadow to sun, and from sun to shadow, now kissed by the "warm south," now buffeted by the north wind, its dainty chalice now filled with golden light, now brimmed with bitter rain. At last the storm has quite beaten it to the earth.

Wild Horses in Kansas.

Wild horses gallop in herds along the Canadian river, in Kansas. These herds have lately grown thin, but many of the animals still are caught. Fulton of Garden City, is a noted horse-catcher. In 1877 he caught fifty-five on Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Canadian, in the Indian Territory. Last year his prizes numbered two hundred and fifty, making three hundred and five for the two years. Most of them were taken near the String Lakes, in Scott county, and some in Arrapahoe county. Fulton tells the Larned *Chronoscope* that the mode adopted for the capture of these horses is continuous pursuit—getting them on the prairie, following them from daylight until dark and continuing the same for a week or two, it requiring from seven to fourteen days to get them under control. The young colts get footsore and are frequently left behind. Of course, Mr. Fulton has horse feed and provisions for men, which he either takes along or leaves in camp along the range. Mr. Fulton claims that these horses are the American breed, no Broncos or mustangs among them, and are probably the offspring of escaped animals from the old Sante Fe trail. Their colors are brown or bay, unlike the motley colors of the mustang. They are easily domesticated, several captured ones were no sooner caught than saddled and made to perform duty in pursuit of their wilder comrades. A few mules were captured with them, and in 1878 Mr. Fulton caught a fine American horse, weighing 1,700 pounds, apparently as wild as any of the herd. In following these horses sometimes the men are without food and water for two days at a time, and instances are known where they have been lost and had to abandon the herd; and many instances could be written, thrilling and truthful, about the capture of wild horses on the Western prairies that would make a good-sized book.

Faith.

(Indian Pioneer.)

The following is an incident on the recent return of some British officers from Afghanistan: Scene—The wildest part of the Khyber, with barren rocks towering on all sides; an English officer riding along, escorted by a motley company of maliks and tribesmen all armed to the teeth; more armed Afreedees in the middle distance; a weary, lonely figure toiling on the dusty road in huge black boots, face burned a brick red and fringed by a scanty sandy beard. The figure is clad in a thick wadded garment and has a bundle on its back. "Halt! Who are you?" "A Turkestani." "Where are your comrades?" "I am alone." "Where are you going?" "To Mecca." "How will you get there?" "God will help." "Peace be with you." "And with you." The figure moves off, and the armed circle breaks up. The poor devotee had tramped hundreds of miles through hills and valleys, swarming with cutthroats, secure in his simple faith which had led him to leave distant Turkestan in quest of the still more distant Mecca.

MARGUERITE.

A modest maiden, yet a wise,
With chestnut hair and hazel eyes,
Whose glance one always liked to meet,
So deep its gaze, so calm and sweet:
Clear beaming with a quiet gladness,
Subdued as by an unknown sadness;
Too trustful in his holy love
For aught but purer worlds above.

A low, broad brow, with dreamy thought
And noble aspirations fraught
A subtle mingling in the whole
Of earthly clay and heavenly soul,
A face that, meet it where I might,
In joy to-day, and woe to night,
Would cause (and why I cannot tell)
The hot tears to my eyes to well.

'Twas so, one day she crossed my path,
I half believed her not of earth,
So sweet that wistful gaze; in vain
I turned away, for look again
I must; and then I knew too well,
By that in which e'en lay the spell,
The hidden something told too true,
That ne'er in heavenly gardens grew,
As yet, this blossom, all too rare
For earthly soil and earthly air.

Ah! sweet, shy flower, 'twas not for long
That thou didst mingle with the throng;
Yet thou, unconscious, shed'st a ray
Of purity athwart their way,
As thou their guardian angel wert,
Though now with heavenly armor girt.
I'd not recall thee, though my eyes
Are dim, with tears; through choking sighs
Fill my sad heart with many an ache,
I'll still them all for thy dear sake.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Highest Peak East of Rocky Mountains and North of North Carolina.

(Letter to Baltimore Sun.)

An appropriate culmination of the pleasures of a tour of White Mountains is afforded by a visit to the summit of Mt. Washington on a clear, bright day, the ascent to and the views from its loftiest points being indeed necessary to a full appreciation of what most delights and impresses in grand mountain scenery. Mt. Washington is the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina which is slightly more elevated. Its altitude is 6,293 feet above the level of the sea thus giving to its summit the climate of the middle of Greenland, and making it "an artic island in the temperate zone." While a luxuriant growth of trees, vines and flowers covers its sides, its summit is bare and desolate, an occasional patch of stunted grass and a few prostrated shrubs alone relieving the dreariness of the cold, gray rocks; the intense cold that surrounds it during more than half the year seems well-nigh to kill all animal and vegitable life.

There are two modes of making the ascent of Mount Washington, one by railway from its base and the other by stage from the Glen House, on the east side, the former route being a little over three miles and occupying one hour and twenty minutes, and the latter eight miles and necessitating a longer ride. Both routes are much used, as may be inferred from the fact that nearly 12,000 persons visited the summit last season. Many prefer the stage line, as affording more time for observation en route, though more expensive. The stage road is an admirable one; its construction cost nearly $250,000, and the investment pays only 3 per cent. The ascent by rail affords a novel experience, and the railway has been appropriately called Jacob's Ladder. An idea of the ticklish feeling which is apt to come over the adventurous tourist may be formed from the facts that the maximum grade is 1,980 feet to the mile, and the average grade no less than 1,300 feet per mile, and that the last quarter of a mile is made at the grade of thirteen and a half inches to the yard. There are three rails upon which the cars and engines travel over the trestle-work, the middle one being a ratchet rail in which a cog-wheel runs. The engine pushes the car before it. The road has been operated successfully and safely for nine years. It was invented by Mr. Sylvester Marsh, of Littleton, in this State. The descent occupies the same time as the ascent. There are five or six ways of stopping the trains, including atmospheric brakes, in case of breakage or accident. It is related that a nervous old lady, after nearly reaching the last ratchet, became badly frightened, and, rushing up to the conductor, breathlessly inquired: "Suppose that brake gives away, what will become of us?" The railroad official calmly replied, "I will turn on another." "But," said the aged passenger, "Suppose that too gives way, what will become of us?" The same reply was made to the anxious questions until the last brake had been reached, when the conductor said, with his sweetest smile, "Ah, madam, that is a problem; its solution will depend entirely upon how we have lived in this world." The old lady sat down to reflect.

There are several buildings on the summit, including the Summit House, which has accommodations for 200 guests, and the United States signal station. All the houses have heavy chains run over them and securely fastened in the rocks to prevent the wind from hurling them down the sides of the mountain. The hotel is open for two and a half months, closing the middle of September. A telegraph and postoffice here, as in all the large hotels in the White Mountains, adds to the facilities for speedy and certain communication. Board at the Summit House is $6 a day for the first two days. The waiters, as at the other principal hotels in this section, are college students, and they are attentive, intelligent and courteous. A clever daily newspaper, called *Among the Clouds*, is published here during the season, and is devoted to the history of the White Mountain region and news of special interest to summer visitors. *The Storm King* stops its publication. In its last issue, in '78, dated September 16, the editor said: "The wind comes sharp and biting from the Northwest, and goes over the summit toward the sea at 80 miles an hour. The rocks are thickly coated with ice, and everything denotes that winter, with its shrill blasts, is close at hand. There is no sunshine to light up the landscape. Everything is dark and drear in this upper altitude; the storm king reigns supreme, and here we will say good-bye until the recurring season brings sunshine and flowers."

The view from the top of Mt. Washington on a summer day, when no clouds or fogs intervene, is very extensive and grand. On the west and north tower Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Madison Mt. Monroe, Mt. Webster and others of the same range, and wanting but little to make them equal Mt, Washington in height. Their tops, too, are bald and forbidding. Mountains are on every side, the peaks of some of those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Canada, Massachusetts and New York stretching away in the dim distance, and presenting at times the appearance of a tempest-tossed sea. The effect upon the mind of this "sweep of a host of mountains" cannot be adequately described; it is tender yet impressive communion with nature in its highest forms.

During the winter of 1870-71 a scientific party, headed by Professor J. H. Huntingdon, occupied the summit, since which time the United States signal office has constantly maintained an observatory here. Until last winter four men spent, in signal-service work, the long dreary winters, which begin about the middle of September and last until June, but during the past year Sergeant Jewell has had but one assistant and companion. Their only means of communicating with the world below are by telegraph to Boston and telephone to the Fabyan House at the foot of the mountain. The cold and wind are terrible. In January, '78 the wind attained the previously unheard of velocity of 186 miles an hour, and its velocity is frequently 100 miles an hour. In February, '71, 50 degrees below zero was recorded. Even within a few days past an overcoat was comfortable, except at midday, and snow lay deep in the ravines. A warm night is unknown here.

Birth Place of Gov. Allen.

(Edenton (N. C.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.)

On King street, in the ancient town of Edenton, two doors from the southwest corner of Maine or Broad—for the street is called by either of these names indifferently—stands an old time building still known as the "Nat Allen place." It is a medium sized frame house, surmounted by one of those huge, overhanging Dutch roofs, of which the modern mansard seems to be a legitimate architectural development. Herein was born no less a character than Governor William Allen of Ohio. The Allens were a reputable and highly cultivated family. They would fight, though, at the dropping of a hat. I might give many instance of their pugilistic prowess. They didn't fight duels—that is, not according to the "code"—but they went at their antagonists in the summary fashion known as the "fist and skull." It was a word and a blow with them, and the blow not infrequently came first. Colonel Nathaniel Allen, father of the Gubernaterial William, was a man of high standing, a wealthy merchant and one of the proprietors of the noted "Lake estate" of 75,000 acres of land, all in one tract, in Washington county, N. C. Colonel Allen died when his son William was but little more than an infant, leaving a daughter named Mary, who was several years older than William. Rev. Pleasant Thurman was stationed at Edenton as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village, and Miss Mary Allen was one of the communicants. She was a young lady of considerable personal beauty and very pious. The minister and the fair sister fell mutually into love and were married. When Rev. Mr. Thurman left Edenton with his wife for Lynchburg, Virginia, he took his little brother-in-law, William Allen, then about four years old, along with him.

Since the Rev. Pleasant Thurman and Mary, his wife, were the parents of the distinguished Democratic United States Senator from Ohio, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Governor Allen's nephew, I may be pardoned for transcribing the following entry from the records of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. It occurs at page 4, and reads thus:

"Married, on Tuesday, the 21st of May, 1811, by the Rev. James Boyd, the Rev. Pleasant Thurman to Mary G. Allen, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, deceased, of the town of Edenton."

Another entry at page 8 indicates that the newly wedded pair removed from Edenton between the 15th and 21st of October, in the same year. And thus North Carolina gave to Ohio two of her foremost Democratic statesmen, the one a native and the other, though born in Virginia, of good old tar-heel stock.

Old General Twiggs Swords.

There is a family squabble over the ownership of the swords of General Twiggs, which famous blades are now in the Treasury Department at Washington. The three swords were presented to General Twiggs for bravery in the Mexican war, one, a blade of Damascus finish, scabbard gold, and hilt of solid gold, by Congress, one by the State of Georgia and one by the city of Augusta. The value of the three is probably $70,000. When General Twiggs fled from New Orleans at the approach of General Butler, he deposited the swords with a Miss Florence for safe keeping. General Butler seized and sent them to Washington. Miss Florence afterward became Mrs. Joseph Guedella of England. Last year Mrs. Myers, the daughter of General Twiggs, applied to Congress for the swords. Now Mrs. Guedella claims them, saying they were presented to her by the General. Judge Twiggs of Augusta, a nephew of General Twiggs, and Earnest T. Florence of New Orleans, a brother of Mrs. Guedella, are engaging in a bitter correspondence over the matter. In one letter Judge Twiggs said: "We are led to the mortifying conclusion that these swords round which cluster the dearest memories of our hearts, would be put, if you get them, to a more substantial purpose or converted into baubles for feminine adornment."

Indian Depredations.

The fair reader shudders when she thinks of the settler's wife watching, from the door of her rude hut, the retreating form of her husband going out to his daily labor—going out perhaps to return not again, for before nightfall a savage hand may have laid him low among the prairie grasses. Or it may be a child, a bright-eyed daughter, is snatched away in an unguarded moment to grace the next war dance. When we read the heart-rending details of these savage depredations, we are apt to blame the Government for not taking more strict precautions to insure the settler's protection. But we daily read of the depredations of that arch-fiend, consumption, with scarcely a thought of the terrible inroads it is making in human life. Tens of thousands of homes are annually desolated by consumption to one by Indian outrage. Like the Indian, consumption oftenmost comes stealthily, and no danger is apprehended until the victim suddenly finds himself hopelessly ensnared, and death's fatal arrow ends the scene. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, has restored thousands of consumptives who had tried every other remedy recommended to them, without obtaining any relief, and are willing to testify to its medical powers.

THE Boston *Herald* says that Rev. Mr. Holman bored Buzzell, the man who was hung in New Hampshire, all night, to get from him a confession of guilt. Buzzell protested his innocence to the last, and now the New Hampshire folks are fearful that the right man will turn up some day.

ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Senator Bayard States the Case Between Congress and the President.

How Mr. Hayes Has Stultified Himself and Vindicated Democratic Doctrine.

Senator Bayard and family sailed for Europe on Saturday on the German steamer Werder. In an interview with a *World* representative he pointed out that the differences between Congress and the President at the last session were unavoidable, as they represented opposing principles. "This extra session," said Senator Bayard, "may prove of great use in defining the relations that must be expected to exist during the remainder of Mr. Hayes' term between him and the dominant majorities in the two houses. Urged on by the 'stalwart' cabal of his own party Mr. Hayes has been led to make claims of power and to take a position wholly untenable." Continuing, the Senator said, "The issues which he has thus unwisely raised are fundamental in their character, and it is well for the American people to be recalled to the true nature of their Government and to the principles upon which hopes for its maintenance are to be based. The Democrats have demanded nothing at the extra session that was not just, fair and timely. They promptly passed the Appropriation bill supplying the army with $27,000,000, and simply proposed to repeal a provision of law which, according to its author, Senator Jacob Howard of Michigan, was confessedly a war measure only, and which permitted troops to be brought to the polls of election to keep the peace. It is difficult to see how any man friendly to a government of laws should desire to continue such a measure in time of peace. In fact, the question of the necessity of holding elections without the presence of armed force does not bear discussion; and it was a lamentable illustration of the intensity and blindness of party feeling when not a single member of the Republican party in either house ventured to record his vote in favor of the repeal of so un-American and indefensible a law. No more forcible arguments nor vigorous condemnation of such uses of the army are needed than are supplied by public speeches and opinions of two members of Mr. Hayes' cabinet—Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz. But it seems that Mr. Hayes could not withstand the threats and growls of the 'stalwart' leaders of his party and suffered himself to be depressed below the proper level of the duties of his place. To the demand for broad and high statesmanship that the situation made he responded in the tone of a mere party politician. The bill which promptly and fully supplied the army he returned with a statement of his objections which took the form of a running debate in reply to certain members of the Senate and House. He had been referred to as I think unwisely and improperly in the course of this debate in terms of scant respect, but it was clearly a most exceptionable and unprecedented thing for a President under the cover of a veto message to enter into purely personal debate with the two Houses. But one thing he has succeeded in, and that is to show that he has the will and power to obstruct the passage of laws by an arbitrary veto power based upon party discretion, and thus throw the Government into confusion and fill the public mind with apprehensions by preventing Congressional supplies. There is nothing substantially vetoed by Mr. Hayes in the Army bill as first presented that he has not approved in the Army bill which he signed. To the persistence, therefore, of the Democratic Houses of Congress the country owes the affirmation of the great principle that our popular elections shall be free from military force."

"What is your judgment upon the new doctrine which the Republican organs take—that the President is a coordinate and equal part of legislation upon all questions of policy, expediency and necessity?"

"That is another question that has been raised by the pretensions of Mr. Hayes in his collision with Congress. The result of his claim of power over legislation would, in effect, convert the Executive Department into a third House of Congress. This is a fundamentally false and dangerous position and arises from either a total misconception or a partisan distortion of the true functions of his office. The first article of the Constitution provides that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives—the adjective 'all,' the verb 'vested and the noun 'Congress' have unmistakable meanings. This law is explicit. No false interpretation of the subsequent provisions of the Constitution which vest in the President a qualified veto power can destroy the effect of that reading. This veto power is expressly subject to a two-thirds vote by the two houses, and the objects for which it was delegated are stated by Alexander Hamilton to be the protection of the Constitution from overthrow, to prevent invasion of the just prerogatives of the other departments of the Government by the legislative branch, and generally to remedy and check inadvertent and hasty legislation. But the construction given by the President in his veto messages at the extra session would necessarily involve not only the assumption of legislative power by the Executive branch, but the practical absorption of all the powers of the government to his hands. If such reasoning is to be maintained, the American people must contemplate an executive branch of the Government armed with powers ample for its own indefinite perpetuation and which will inevitably be used for such purposes. In the face of such an issue so raised and emphasized by the President and his counsellors at the late extra session, I deem it of the utmost importance that the people of this country should comprehend his meaning and the effect of the powers for which he contends, and which, if allowed, will be fatal to that distribution of powers which our forefathers deemed to be essential for the preservation of liberty. The President intimates although not clearly in his last veto message that he has the rightful power to convene Congress and to keep it in session until appropriations sufficient in his arbitrary judgment are made for the enforcement of any law. This claim, if examined, will be found to contain an assumption of legislative power and discretion which is not unfair to call usurpation. By the unvaried custom of our government from its commencement all appropriations for its support under its laws are made annually. In this case of the army, the Constitution expressly inhibits any appropriation for more than two years. Yet, if the power be conceded which has now been claimed by the President, no retrenchment will ever become possible until he shall consent to the repeal of the law whose execution he claims to be necessary, and of the expenses of executing which he construes himself sole judge. That is what I mean by saying that the doctrine contended for by Mr. Hayes would lead virtually to the absorption of entire legislative power in the Executive branch, for it would in effect make all appropriations perpetual and destroy the power of Congress to exercise any discretion over the amount or the uses to which they should be applied."

"The President having taken this position, what is likely to result?"

"He has taken it in his veto of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and if he is suffered to maintain it by the popular voice, that which Hamilton termed 'a dishonorable stagnation in public affairs' must occur."

"What is your opinion of the veto of the bill for Marshals' expenses?"

"An examination of the Revised Statutes will disclose how little justification Mr. Hayes had for his veto of the separate bill providing $600,000 for the expenses, fees, &c., of United States Marshals. He says in substance that because the bill sent him excluded the application of any moneys thereby appropriated to pay Deputy Marshals for political services at the polls of election and because it forbade any officer of any department 'to incur any liability' for such services that therefore his power to execute election laws was interfered with and prevented; wherefore for that sole reason he refused to assent to the legislation. Section 3,678 of the Revised Statutes represents and adopts laws passed in 1809 and in 1868, and these and the section expressly prohibit the application of any money except to the objects for which it was especially appropriated. Section 3,679, which was the act of July, 1870, forbade any department of the Government to expend any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress—and I beg you to italicise these words—*or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations* It would puzzle a court, much less plain citizens, to see why a bill should be vetoed which forbade an officer to 'incur any liability' for the Government when an existing statute plainly forbade him from involving the Government in any contract for the same object. Yet the law of July, 1870, was passed by a Congress having a two-thirds Republican majority in both branches and was approved by Grant, a Republican President."

"Would not all the reasons which Mr. Hayes presents for vetoing the bills passed by the Democrats at the last Congress apply with equal force to the existing provisions of the law?"

"Certainly, and in some cases with greater force."

"Was enough good done at the extra session to pay for the trouble of convening Congress?"

"Yes; I think the repeal of the test oath and the formation of the improved system of obtaining impartial juries were alone a sufficient recompense to the country and to Congress for all the expense and harassment of the session. It is evident that these most powerful and necessary reforms found little favor with the President, who vetoed the Appropriation bills with which they were at first combined without a word of intimation that he approved of any features of the bills. For the reasons I have given I consider the results of the extra session to have been valuable to the country. They have wiped out a feature of war legislation permitting the use of troops as police at the polls. They have removed a test oath disgraceful to our age and country. They have made a step toward the abolition of the radical system of packing jurors in political cases. They have exposed to the people schemes for the centralization of power, and for the people to be forewarned is to be forearmed. So I consider the results of the extra session to have been favorable to the good government of the country and creditable to the Democratic majorities, by whose exertions these valuable reforms have been achieved despite the obstructiveness of a Republican Executive."

"How long do you expect to be absent?"

"About three months, and most of the time at Carlsbad, where the physicians have ordered Mrs. Bayard and on whose account I undertake the trip."

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Certificate Given by Him in his 89th Year to Declaration of Independence

(New York Sun.)

In the library of the City Hall in this city there is a large quarto volume containing the Declaration of Independence, executed in the neatest style of penmanship, appended to which is an interesting manuscript (of which the following is a true copy) in the handwriting of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The book was presented at the suggestion of the Rev. Stephen N. Rowan, the orator for New York city on the occasion of the death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Rowan recommended, in the course of his oration, that "a copy of the Declaration of Independence, elegantly engrossed on parchment, be transmitted, ere it be too late, to the venerable Carroll, its sole surviving signer, to be certified by him, and used by our Common Council on every succeeding celebration of the Fourth of July." The suggestion meeting the approval of the Mayor and Common Council, Dr. Rowan, in company with the Rev. Mr. Gibson of Baltimore, visited Mr. Carroll, who received the proposition with great warmth of feeling. When the book was afterward handed to John Quincy Adams, who was at that time President, for his signature, he pointed out a singular coincidence in the dates of the original signature of Mr. Carroll to the Declaration and his signature to his certificate of approbation. He signed the original on the 2d of August, 1776, and his certificate of approbation on the 2d day of August, 1826, exactly fifty years after to a day. The following is the document:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings, which, through Jesus Christ our Lord He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and upon myself in permitting me under circumstances of mercy to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certifying by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress on the Fourth of July, in the year of our Lord, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the second day of August of the same year, and of which I am the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them; and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my countrymen may be perpetuated to remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of man. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Stephen N. Rowan, D. D., pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, New York; John Gibson, pastor of the Reformed Church, Baltimore."

The ministers are the witnesses.

Ewing's Estimates.

(New York Mail.)

A *Mail* report met General Ewing in Broadway this morning. "I am not going to Maine," said the General with a laugh. "I have all the business on hand that I wish. The people of Ohio will hear me and hear Mr. Foster, and decide which has the better cause. Foster is very much of a gentleman, but I have the good will and sympathy of the people of Ohio. I shall be elected by at least 40,000 majority. I receive hundreds of letters every day to that effect."

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EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The Educational bill proposed by JULES FERRY, passed the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by a vote of 352 to 159, and there is no doubt but it will pass the Senate, and become a law. It is supported by the Government.

The battle on this bill, strangely enough considering the recent political tendencies in France, is not for religious liberty but rather against it; the main principle involved being that the State shall disfranchise in matters of education those religious orders which are the chief teachers of the poor in France. By M. FERRY'S bill no member of a religious corporation will be permitted hereafter to give instruction, either in private or public, nor to direct any educational establishment whatever, unless the congregation to which he (or she) belongs, is authorized by the State. The advocates of the bill say that one half of the children in France, taught in the Government schools, imbibe ideas of Republican loyalty, and the other half, taught in the ecclesiastical schools, are given monarchical opinions, and are taught to hate the Republic. There seems to be some confirmation of this, as the French pulpit has in some quarters led a factious opposition to the Government which subsidizes it, and under whose rule the old invidious laws against the religious orders were gradually being broken down.

At present, in France, out of 59,000 female teachers in elementary schools, 37,000 are nuns and 22,000 lay persons, and out of 2,100,000 girls 1,200,000 are being taught by nuns. In 1843 3,800 communal schools were in the charge of religious communities, whereas there are now 9,000, their free schools or schools not supported by the municipalities having also increased from 2,700 to 3,800. As to the "non-authorized" orders, teaching by whom is prohibited by the Educational bill, there are altogether 141 establishments in France belonging to them. The Jesuits head the list, with 59 establishments and 1,502 members. All these, as far as their existence as teaching establishments is concerned, will be swept away. The Dominicans, Maristes, and other orders follow with the remaining 82 establishments. The oldest of these schools dates from the year 1216, and many are three centuries old. The exact words of the law in reference to the non-authorized bodies are as follows: "No member of a non-authorized religious congregation shall be allowed to participate in public or free (private) instruction, nor to direct an educational establishment of any kind whatsoever." The "non-authorized" religious orders—such as the Jesuits, Dominicans, Benedictines, etc., were expelled from France at the time of the first Revolution, and the right to return has never been formally conceded by law. An amendment was proposed to M. FERRY'S bill, prior to its passage, of a more Radical nature, which would have put an end to teaching by *all* religious orders, whether authorized or not, but it was rejected by a vote of 371 to 68.

The qualifications for teaching in France have always been, more than elsewhere, matters of State concern. The Government diploma has been necessary even to obtain a place as governess, but the examinations heretofore have been conducted by mixed boards. Now it is proposed that candidates must pass the scrutiny of the national examiners alone. The effect of this will be to substitute lay teachers for those connected with religious orders. The motive is political as well as educational, in that it seeks to prevent the rising generation of Frenchmen and women bring educated in sympathy with monarchical notions, or imbibing ideas in the schools antagonistic to the Republic.

A SPECK OF DANGER.

The Chicago *Tribune* scents danger in the air, in the composition of the next Republican National Convention, should the Southern States be allowed the same representation they have had in prior Conventions—that is, two delegates for every Senator and Representative. It concedes the South will go solidly Democratic in 1880, and thinks it rather hard on Northern Republicans, that the delegates from the Southern States will go into the Convention, not backed by a single electoral vote, "but able, by a contract with a comparatively small faction from the North, to nominate a Republican candidate over the protest or opposition of those Northern States who will be expected to elect the candidate." In other words, it is possible, says the *Tribune*, "that the Republican party of the Republican States and of the country may be defeated in its own Convention by the delegates representing States whose solid Electoral vote will be given to the Democratic candidate." What to do about it, is not clear to the *Tribune*, but it thinks a change in the system of representation or of voting in Convention is necessary. It hints they may have to fall back on the Democratic two-thirds rule in making a nomination, of which it says:

> The Democrats have a rule which requires a two-thirds vote to make a nomination, and this goes far to prevent a nomination being made in convention by the votes of anti-Democratic States. The Republicans have heretofore nominated in convention by the vote of a majority, and at the coming Convention there will be the danger that the Southern States, none of which will vote Republican, may force a nomination upon the whole party. The whole number of Electoral votes will be 369, of which the South will have 138, or only 47 less than a majority.

SHERMAN, if he manipulates a "solid South" by the aid of Federal patronage, would not have much difficulty by freely using the same instrumentality, in securing the forty-seven votes needed from the North to make a nomination. The trouble to which the *Tribune* refers has been long foreseen, and is likely to excite bitter dissension among the Republican leaders as the time for their Convention draws near. The candidate who captures the Southern delegates, we may be sure, will oppose any change, while other aspirants will undoubtedly insist upon it. The probable solution will be the adoption of a two-thirds or a three-fifths vote in making nominations.

The *Tribune* is in error about the Democratic party being in a hopeless minority in nearly every Northern State. This has never been conceded, and least of all is it conceded now. With the essentials of harmony and good nominations, we are reasonably certain next year of carrying Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana, with 65 electoral votes, while our chances are as good if not better than the Republicans for Ohio, Wisconsin, California and Nevada, with 41 votes, and we have good fighting ground in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and Colorado with 64 votes. In all these States the Democracy would make a fight to win. Their organization is efficient in all of them, and not, as the Republican organization in the Southern States, a mere combination of Federal office holders.

YELLOW FEVER AGAIN.

But a day or two ago, we printed a paragraph from a Memphis paper stating with the utmost confidence there were no apprehensions of the reappearance of the yellow fever this season. The city was reported in first rate sanitary condition. On Wednesday night associated press dispatches reported a fatal case in Memphis as occurring on that day, the patient having first shown the disease on Sunday last. Yesterday afternoon's dispatches reported five new cases and one death, and the disease has been declared epidemic. The Board of Health has issued an order to citizens directing them to quietly remove their families to a place of safety. A stampede of citizens from Memphis was in progress yesterday, and the trains were unable to carry away the hundreds ready to leave.

This early appearance of the yellow fever in Memphis, with the probability it originated there from fever germs deposited last year, will undoubtedly cause great alarm in the South and West; and should induce prompt measures by the health authorities of Pittsburgh to put our house in order. Last year the first cases, (from New Orleans,) arrived in Memphis the last week in July. A quarantine was established July 27th, and the John Porter passed up the river with one man sick on board, July 30th, but was not permitted to land. The disease gradually increased, and was declared epidemic by the Board of Health on the 23d of August. From the 1st of August to the 26th, 573 cases and 160 deaths were reported. By this time 25,000 people had left the city and in two weeks after 5,000 more were in camp, leaving less than 29,000 to fare the consequences they could not escape.

The 14th of September was the day of heaviest mortality and deaths were reported up to the close of November. The total number of cases in Memphis was 17,600 and of deaths 5,150. The mortality to population, reduced to about 20,000, was something less than one in every four.

The Health authorities at Washington do not apprehend a repetition of last year's epidemic. But then it may rage worse and over a more extended field than last year. The yellow fever is a disease about whose eccentricities there is a tremedous amount of ignorance. The negro exodus, it is stated, will probably introduce the disease into Kansas and Missouri.

GRANT AN EXILE.

It is positively refreshing to read the GRANT organs upon the changed purposes of that gentleman, in regard to his landing in this country. Sympathy is sought to be extorted in his behalf, on the ground that rather than face a big ovation he is obliged to become an exile for a year longer, from his dear native land. This is the refinement of sycophancy and hypocrisy. He accepts cheerfully the extravagant ovations of Kings and Princes: he never tires of stupendous crowds, and welcomes the blare of trumpets and the sound of drums wherever he goes, and the assertion that his sensitive and refined nature revolts at similar demonstrations in this country only excites derision. All this could be avoided if he is pining for home, by a few simple words to Pap BORIE, stating that under no circumstances will he consent to outrage the traditions of the country, by consenting to be a candidate for a third term, and that it would be most agreeable to him to reach these shores without any demonstration. Whenever it was ascertained that he had no favors to confer he would be let alone most severely. Everybody that knows anything about the real situation, knows that his new departure is in strict accordance with a program mapped out by his political friends to best effect their purpose. It is thought too soon to bring him home, that's all there is in the exile. He is a mere puppet in the hands of desperate tricksters, the same who managed and surrounded him when in office, who mean to make traffic of his office by plundering the people.

BLACK-MAILING CLERKS.

Since public attention has been called to the system of blackmailing the clerks in Washington the Republican journals are beginning to explain. They admit the contribution for election purposes, but claim it to be entirely a voluntary act on the part of employes. The Washington correspondent of the *Dispatch* makes the following statement:

> Certain Democratic papers are trying to make a point against the Administration because a little money is being collected in Washington to defray the necessary expenses of the Republican National Campaign Committee. It is true that the clerks in the departments have been invited to subscribe to the fund, and many of them are doing so. In all cases their subscription is entirely a voluntary matter, and they are glad of the opportunity to show their loyalty to their party. The statement that the collection is of the character of an assessment or tax is entirely false.

We have the evidence of a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was waited upon for his share, and of course paid. He states the list contained the name of every clerk, with the amount of his annual salary and the sum he was to pay upon this assessment. In case of refusal he would be investigated. Another correspondent sends the following:

> There was never such a comprehensive system of political blackmailing as is at present being levied upon department clerks. In the Treasury Department John Sherman headed the paper with $100. The chiefs of bureaus contributed $50. The clerks will average from $10 to $20. In the Treasury proper there are about three thousand persons employed. Blackford, the one-armed man, who formerly occupied the position of Captain of Police at the Capitol, is the one who has charge of the official blackmailing. Ever since there was such an outcry against the removal of Blackford at the Capitol on account of his being a Union soldier he has been employed to do the dirty work of the Republican Congressional Committee. This committee is not in a very harmonious condition, owing to the feeling of its members against their stupid, blundering Chairman; but John Sherman directs them, and that fact has temporarily allayed the discontent. Every dollar collected from the departments is railroaded into Ohio.

One hundred dollars for SHERMAN is a small contribution from his million, made during his office-holding career, but it was sufficient to indicate to all under him that money must be raised to buy up voters, as the Republican party could not otherwise be kept in power.

EX-GOVERNOR ALLEN of Ohio, whose death is announced this week, was one of the few links connecting the present political activities of the country with those of the early days of the Republic. He was a member of the House in the second term of JACKSON'S administration, and served in the Senate during VAN BUREN'S, HARRISON'S TYLER'S and POLK'S administrations. He was a leader in the great contests over the United States Bank, the subtreasury system, the annexation of Texas and the Oregon boundary. He left the Senate just as sectional agitation and the anti-slavery crusade were developing into formidable forces. After twenty-five years of retirement he reappeared in the political field in 1873, and in a brilliant canvass led the Ohio Democracy to victory, being the first Democrat elected Governor since 1854. It was his sterling integrity, fearlessness and unbounded faith in the people, directed by tremendous force of character, that made Governor ALLEN'S name a household word, and himself a power in the land, thirty-five years ago. He hardly belonged to the present generation, yet he grasped present questions, and advocated currency reforms with the old fire he threw into the Texas annexation policy and the "fifty-four-forty-or-fight" ultimatum on the Oregon boundary. He was an able, honest, courageous and patriotic man.

CAPT. EADS' work at the mouth of the Mississippi, is probably completed, if the channel through the jetties stays deepened. Mr. HAYES has been officially informed that the thirty feet required by the act of Congress to be the maximum depth of the channel formed by Capt. EADS for the passage of the water through the jetties of the lower Mississippi has been secured. It was a bold undertaking, but after four years' incessant labor it has been crowned with success. There were many who, when the plan was first proposed, doubted its practicability, notwithstanding the fact that the principal mouth of the Danube had been deepened by similar means. The merit of Capt. EADS is none the less that he has accomplished a kind of work which other engineers, under other conditions, had done before him. The theory upon which he acted was a simple one. It has turned out to be effectual, also. It was to build two jetty walls of twigs bound together, to form matresses, weighted down with alternate layers of stone, and pass the waters of the Mississippi through this artificial channel before they emerged into the sea. It was calculated that the current thus formed in the channel by this compression of the waters would scour out the bed of it ultimately to the requisite depth. It has done so, and the official announcement that the work is completed leaves Capt. EADS and his associates free to claim the remainder of the appropriation authorized by Congress, but held over till the work was done.

A LETTER from San Francisco of June 25, says:

> A great increase of emigrants from China has set in and promises to continue. One thousand are just landed; 1,500 came in the two preceding weeks. One thousand landed at Portland, Oregon. All sail ships now bring full complements, and Hong Kong advices say that passage is engaged ahead, estimated at 20,000. Like swarming bees, the crowds of China are on the wing, seeking room for life where food is accessible. Not an easy task to stop the flight of a nation swarming.

HAYES'S veto of the bill restricting Chinese emigration is responsible for this largely increased Coolie emigration, which carries with it the seeds of "woes unnumbered" to the American working classes. The Chinese attribute to the President powers as absolute as their own Emperor, and the disapproval by him of the anti-Chinese bill is interpreted in China as an invitation to unlimited emigration. Of course a point will be reached on the Pacific coast when the people will take the matter of preventing the landing of the Chinese into their own hands. In all these States and Territories there is absolute unanimity on the subject; and it will find expression one of these days in acts of violence and bloodshed. For this, Mr. HAYES will be responsible. The reasonable and proper bill passed by Congress, but vetoed by him, would have checked the evil, and averted the certain dangers of the future.

THE recent public addresses of HORATIO SEYMOUR, widely miscellaneous in their character, have been uniform in excellence. His Fourth of July speech to State prison convicts, printed in THE POST of Wednesday, was unique and remarkable in its chararter. The New York *Sun* says of the ex-Governor:

> We know of no other American living to-day who is the equal of Mr. Seymour at once in the learning, the reflection, and the originality which he brings to the discussion of every subject he touches. * * * Mr. Seymour affords a remarkable instance of a man, who, after having filled very high public office and returned to private life, has exhibited extraordinary evidences of continued mental and moral growth. May he long live to flood the land with the mellow light shed from the autumn of a life rich in study and experience, and softened and brightened and refreshened by deep springs of patriotism and philanthropy.

The *Sun* of yesterday, talking of ex-Governor SEYMOUR, goes on after this fashion:

> No other man in the country stands as high as he does to-day. If he would accept the nomination for Governor of this State, it would be useless for any one to run against him. No Democrat would think of opposing him for United States Senator, and if he could be persuaded to run as Democratic candidate for President his nomination would be a foregone conclusion.

THE close commercial relations between the North and South, and how a calamity in one section affects the other is shown by the fact that the reports of yellow fever at Memphis created quite a panic in the breadstuffs and provision market at Chicago. The operators remembered how their trade was effected by last year's visitation. Provisions declined from nine to thirteen per cent., and flour and grain three to five per cent., on receipt of the news of fever at Memphis on Thursday. The feeling of depression was all the greater as the scourge appeared early in the season and commenced unusually far Northward. The later accounts are hopeful, claiming the Memphis cases were sporadic and there is no likelihood of the scourge becoming epidemic. Time will determine. Yellow Jack is a treacherous enemy.

THE Mount Vernon (Ohio) *Banner* prints the annexed letter from Judge THURMAN to General GEORGE W. MORGAN, written on the day of the adjournment of Congress. It concisely states the method and extent of the "Democratic back-down" at the extra session:

> WASHINGTON, July 14, 1879.—*My Dear Sir:* The Extra Session is at an end. In my judgment, no session of Congress has ever done more for the vindication of the principles of American liberty. We have successfully maintained the principle that the bayonet shall not control the ballot box; we have repealed the infamous jurors test oath; we have provided for impartial juries in the Federal courts, North and South; and we have maintained the principle that the Federal government shall not interfere in the election of the officers of the States. A greater declaration in favor of popular liberty has not been made since the adoption of Magna Charta.
> Yours truly, A. G. THURMAN.

CHARLEY FOSTER of Ohio, now in New York, stated in an interview the other day:

"What do you think of the selection of General Ewing as the Democratic candidate?"

"I think it was the best selection that could have been made. He will poll a larger vote than any other candidate could. He will also attract the largest greenback vote to the Democratic party, just as I will attract the largest hard money vote to the Republicans."

"Are there any dissensions in the Democratic camp?"

"There are dissensions, but they will not prevent the party polling its full strength or working to carry out its aims. The dissensions will be smoothed over until after the election, when no doubt they will break out again."

This don't look like fifty thousand Republican majority.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter to the Baltimore *Sun* speaks of the alarming increase of immigrants from China that has set in, and which promises to continue. One thousand had just landed; fifteen hundred came in the two preceding weeks. One thousand had landed at Portland, Oregon. All the sail ships now bring full complements, and Hong Kong advices say that passage is engaged ahead, estimated at 20,000. Such facts as those will excite and stimulate political parties, in the pending canvas, beyond the effects produced by ordinary political questions. No party can succeed on the Pacific Coast that encourages such immigration.

BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN wants to anoint GRANT when he reaches the White House for the third time. He thinks Presidents should be consecrated by oil and the laying on of hands. It is rather fortunate that it is oil, as petroleum is cheap and he could be soused for fifty cents, but if old rye was necessary, ULYSSESS would never let it get to the top of his pate. His swallow is something gorgeous. ZACH CHANDLER should look after this chap HAVEN, and provide him comfortable quarters in some institution for the feeble-minded, for if he is permitted to run at large much longer he will knock the boom out of the GRANT movement.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT in Philadelphia, the other day, positively declined the use of his name as a Greenback candidate for State Treasurer. HENRY CAREY BAIRD is the Philadelphia candidate for the nomination.

A Matrimonial Argument.

The falling off in marriages in France, is met with arguments in the way of statistics, for marriage, that should set the world to marrying hand over hand. A French savant, Dr. Bertillon has ransacked all the mortality statistics of Europe and has come to the conclusion that marriage is a health-producing agent; that it conduces to longevity and is, to some extent, an insurance against disease, crime and suicide. He says that a bachelor of 25 has not a better prospect of life than a married man of 45; that among widowers of from 25 to 30 the rate of mortality is as great as among married men of from 55 to 60. Taking the French bills of mortality, he shows that while the annual death rate among married men between 20 and 25 years of age is rather under 10 per 1,000, bachelors of that age die at the rate of 16 and widowers at the rate of 19 per 1,000. These figures apply to the whole of France, while taking Paris it appears that the rate for men of between 20 and 25 years of age is 157 per 1,000 for married men, 27 per 1,000 for bachelors and 32 per 1,000 for widowers. With advanced life the difference goes on increasing. With regard to crime, Dr. Bertillon asserts that offenses against the person are 50 per cent. less and against property 45 per cent. less among married men than among unmarried. The difference is still more remarkable among women, amounting to 250 per cent. The number of suicides is at the rate of 628 per 1,000,000 for widowers, 273 per 1,000,000 for bachelors and 246 per 1,000,000 for married men.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Buzzell Expiates His Crime — He Makes no Confession.

CONCORD, N. H., July 10.—Buzzell, the murderer of Miss Hanson, was hanged a few minutes past eleven. He died in nineteen minutes without a struggle.

Buzzell passed last night in company with Chaplain Holman, giving most of his time to religious discussion. He arose about 4:30, and made his toilet in a cheerful manner, after which he had breakfast and passed the remaining time in quiet conversation with visitors. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock Buzzell's arms were pinioned and he was led to the scaffold. He walked with perfect composure, though with blanched face and staring eyes. His eyes moved constantly as he stood upon the drop, and phrases were heard: "The Lord be with me." "This is hard, hard." "This is not like Jesus." The Sheriff quickly adjusted the black cap and the rope, and soon the drop fell and the neck was broken.

The remains will be sent to Brookfield. Buzzell, in answer to questions put by the Sheriff, denied the murder, and was noncommittal when asked if he procured the murder, or knew of the guilty one. As far as is known he left nothing that can be construed into a confession.

The Sun Cholera Medicine.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

More than twenty years ago, when it was found that prevention of cholera was easier than cure, a prescription drawn up by eminent doctors was published in the New York *Sun*, and it took the name of the *Sun* cholera medicine.

Our contemporary never lent its name to a better article. We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised.

No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera.

We commend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhœa, dysentry, &c.

Take equal parts of tincture of Cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose 12 to 30 drops in a little water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,
for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. PALMER has sold the Illinois *State Register*, retaining one-quarter interest. It is said that the *Register* will now come out in unreserved support of Mr. Palmer as its first choice for President.

THE White Hall *Review* learns that the Ex-Empress Eugenie "has no intention of leaving England permanently." She received four thousand dispatches and seven hundred letters on the day after the arrival of the news of her son's death.

THE well known Capt. Rynders of New York city, the head-centre of one of the most desperate political clubs that ever existed in this country, has been happily converted, and is now a bright and shining light in the Methodist Church, and can quote Scripture like a parson.

GUINNESS, the brewer, lately gave the most brilliant entertainment of the London season thus far. Rank, fashion and wealth were mingled. The feature of the evening was the floral decoration. Even the cornice of one room was hung with garlands of summer roses to the number of 10,000.

AN attempt is to be made to pass a divorce bill through the French Chambers, and, though its success in the Chamber of Deputies is certain, its treatment by the Senate is problematical. Absolute divorce is not recognized by the French laws. The clerical influence is strongly against any change.

MR. BELILIOS of Hong Kong, having appropriated $5,000 for a statue there of Lord Beaconsfield, that nobleman said that he would prefer not to appear in bronze or marble during his life, and suggested that the money be appropriated to some other purpose. Mr. Belilios will found scholarships with the money.

WHEN Voltaire died the task of embalming his body was confided to M. Mitouard, a chemist, who insisted upon being allowed to retain the brain of the philosopher. At his death he bequeathed it to his daughter, who gave it to her cousin, M. Paul Verdier, a barrister. Dying in 1858, by a clause in his will he offered the relic to the French Academy, which declined the bequest.

AT Baltimore on Friday night John E. Owens played the *Admiral* in "Pinafore," at the Academy, in aid of the Winchester Va., Maryland, Confederate monument fund. The house was packed, about two thousand dollars being realized. Mr. Owens was in bad voice, but in his acting freshened the character in many ways, introducing new comedy business and numerous "gags." His *Admiral* was a pronounced success.

IT is a fact for thoughtful people to contemplate that marriages in the United States are believed to be decreasing in number in proportion, and divorces are increasing correspondingly. Several papers devoted to "matrimonial brokerage," have been started to remedy this; and a Cincinnati society for the promotion of marriage is several years old. It is alleged to have over 2,000 members, and to have branches in forty cities of the country.

MME. CHRISTINA NILLSSON-ROUZAUD and her husband live very quietly in London. The prima donna, on the days on which she is to sing, is inexorable as regards invitations, always remaining in absolute seclusion, with the exception of an hour's drive with M. Rouzaud. The pair are heartily devoted to each other and most happy in their home. Madame Rouzaud much enjoys the theatre and gives many a spare evening to its pleasures.

CHARLES READE is likely to make a fortune out of "Drink," his dramatization of Zola's novel "L'Assommoir." The play, although it does not differ much from the one that failed in New York, is an enormous success in England. How deeply it interests audiences was indicated during a recent performance in London. In the barroom scene, where *Coupeau* is tempted to drink, an excited old woman in the pit cried out: "Don't give it him, you beasts; don't give it him!"

AT the steamboat explosion at Lake Minnetonka, a man who put out to the wreck in a boat succeeded in rescuing a lady, who at once piteously implored him to try and save her dog. This he refused to do, and a moment later she pointed to a gentleman, who, half in the water and half out was clinging, beside engineer, to a large piece of the wreck that was floating in the vicinity, and requested her rescuer to save him, too, as he was her husband. He was fished out, but the dog was not recovered.

IMITATION meerschaum pipes are now manufactured from potatoes in France. A peeled potato is placed in sulphuric acid and water, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to one hundred of the latter. It remains in this liquid thirty-six hours to blacken, is dried with blotting paper and submitted to a certain pressure, when it becomes a material that can be readily carved. The counterfeit is said to be excellent. An imitation ivory, sufficiently hard for billiard balls, can be made by still greater pressure. A resemblance of coral is obtained by treating carrots in the same manner.

RAILROAD managers have generally carried theatrical and other show companies at about two-thirds the ordinary rates; but the Pennsylvania and several other lines have announced that hereafter no reductions will be made. This is a serious matter for showmen, inasmuch as nearly all the theatre amusements throughout the country are to be provided next season by traveling organizations. Last year there were 128 dramatic and musical migratory companies, and at a low figure the railroads were paid over $700,000. One manager declares that the railroads and hotels received nearly all the money that was taken in the show business.

MANTON MARBLE was quietly married at seven o'clock on Wednesday to Mrs. A. Williams Lombard, a wealthy widow in New York, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev Dr. Morgan, rector of the church. The only other person in the church was the sexton, who stood in a distant vestibule. The bride and groom arrived in a carriage, unattended by friends, and as soon as the service was over entered the carriage and rode hastily away. Both were dressed in a very quiet street costume. Between the time the church was open for their reception and closed after their departure hardly ten minutes had elapsed. At 9 o'clock they took passage for their wedding tour on the French steamship Pereire.

To ignore the warning of approaching disease is neither cautious nor safe. Prudence would suggest the immediate use of a good preventive remedy, such as Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, which eradicate at once all symptoms of bilious diseases.

OIL RUNNING TO WASTE.

The Ground Saturated—10,000 Barrels Daily Wasted and Bonfires Built to Consume It.

No Sale at Any Price—New Tankage in Course of Erection—It May Be a Blessing.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.

BRADFORD, July 10.—The importance of this famous oil field in its effects upon the oil business is no longer a matter of uncertainty. Producers in the lower oil field, and for that matter everywhere outside of Bradford, had much difficulty in understanding how this oil field should operate so effectually as a bear upon the market. A visit to Bradford and a full acquaintance with the situation here as it now presents itself, dispels all such difficulty. There is in this field alone a daily production of about 45,000 barrels. There is outside of Bradford a total production of about 18,000 barrels, making the production in the entire oil field to-day not far from 63,000 barrels. Of the Bradford production it is estimated that fully 10,000 barrels are daily running to waste from the overflow of oil tanks. The fields in the neighborhood of the wells are literally saturated with oil and the oil property and towns throughout the region are in constant danger of a general conflagration. To prevent such danger, as far as possible, the oil is dammed in the ravines and hollows through which it flows and set on fire. Bonfires made in this way may be commonly noticed which, at times, give the entire region a grand appearance. All of this oil is daily going to waste, notwithstanding the fact that there is in this vicinity fully five million barrels of iron tankage besides a vast amount of wooden tankage at the wells. It is claimed by the United Pipe lines that this tankage is full, and they can not run oil for anyone until he first supplies himself with tankage. The Standard Oil Company claim on their part that they cannot ship oil from this country fast enough to relieve the production. Their best refining capacity is at Titusville, Oil City, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, all of which places receive their oil almost entirely from the lower oil field. The refining capacity at New York and Philadelphia, supplied mostly from Bradford, is not extensive, especially since the burning of the great works at Philadelphia, and the shipments to those points are therefore limited.

THE REMEDY.

As a remedy for this great waste of oil the producers are vigorously at work building iron tankage. It is estimated that there are fully two million barrels of iron tankage now being built, one half of which the United Pipes are building.

It was proposed to relieve the producers by buying what is termed immediate shipment, and this was commenced on Tuesday of this week. Between ten and eleven o'clock over ten thousand barrels were sold at fully five cents a barrel under the market. Mr. Vandegriff of the United lines, immediately gave notice, however, that they could not take the oil even for immediate shipment, and relief of this kind is consequently for the present dispensed with. This daily loss of property, even at present prices, makes the greatest degree of gloominess and depression, as it falls mostly on the poorer producers—those who cannot afford to build iron tanks. There is no prospect of immediate relief from any source. These men really can have but little to say about a goodly heritage or about their lines having fallen in pleasant places.

THE PRODUCING CENTER.

The oil developments are gradually working away from Bradford, and there is a consequent increase in the importance of other oil towns hereabouts. As the belt in the lower oil country was gradually extended from Parker to Petrolia, Fairview, Karns, Millerstown, St. Joe and Modoc, and thus new cities started of more or less importance at each stage, so the business here is working away from Bradford, and the towns of Rixford, Duke Centre, Eldred, Coleville and Kinzua are growing in importance. The furthest development of any importance south of Bradford is about fourteen miles. There are oil wells of more or less importance to the north in the direction of Olean, N. Y., but these are not so extensive. The largest wells found are between Rixford and Coleville. They produce in this vicinity from sixty to one hundred and fifty barrels per day. John McKeown of Parker, is one of the most successful operators in this vicinity. His daily production here amounts to five or six hundred barrels.

IS IT A BLESSING IN DISGUISE?

How far the belt extends beyond the present developments is still a matter of uncertainty. Many claim that it does not go a great way beyond Eldred and Kinzua. No wells of importance have yet been found beyond these points. This inability of the pipe lines to take care of the oil must in time prove beneficial to the whole business. There is already a perceptible falling off in the number of drilling wells. The destruction of ten thousand barrels a day is of itself a great item in its effect upon the business. This of course is not likely to continue a great while, but the fear of it will undoubtedly help to keep men within some bounds in the matter of drilling. There are entirely too many men in the business. It is unfortunate for the business that this great oil field should be located within such convenient reach of capital. It is surrounded by wealthy and populous communities, whose energies have been largely directed the past year from the honest and safe business of making butter and cheese to that of producing oil. It is within convenient reach of Cleveland, Buffalo and New York, and there has been consequently a perfect flood of new operators from all directions. This can be better understood when it is remembered that the production in this field has within one year increased from ten thousand barrels to about forty-five thousand. The business certainly needs weeding out, and nothing can so effectively do this as these low prices, and especially the present inability to sell oil at any price.

An Idyl of the Fourth.

The Springfield *Union* thus drops into poetic prose. The boy stood on the back yard fence, whence all but him had fled, the flames that lit his father's barn shone just above the shed. One bunch of crackers in his hand, two others in his hat, with piteous accents loud he cried, "I never thought of that!" A bunch of crackers to the tail of one small dog he'd tied; the dog in anguish sought the barn and mid the ruins died. The sparks fled wide and red and hot, they lit upon that brat; they fired the crackers in his hand and eke those in his hat. Then came a burst of rattling sound—the boy! Where was he gone! Ask of the winds that far around strewed bits of meat and bone, and scraps of clothes and balls and tops and nails and hooks and yarn, the relics of the dreadful boy that burned his father's barn.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. 25

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,

for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhœa, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5t&4tW

Must Be Sold,

The entire Summer Stock of Boots, Shoes, Low Walking Shoes and Slippers. See new price list of G. D. Simen. jy12:19&W1t

THE MOWING.

The clock has struck six,
And the morning is fair.
While the east in red splendor is glowing:
There's a dew on the grass and a song in the air—
Let us up and be off to the mowing.

Wouldst know why I wait
Ere the sunlight has crept
O'er the fields where the daisies are growing?
Why all night I've kept my own vigils, nor slept?
'Tis to-day is the day of the mowing.

This day and this hour
Maud has promised to tell
What the blush on her cheek was half showing,
If she waits at the lane, I'm to know all is well,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Maud's mother has said,
And I'll never deny,
That a girl's heart there can be no knowing.
O, I care not to live and I rather would die,
If Maud does not come to the mowing.

What is it I see?
'Tis a sheen of brown hair
In the lane where the poppies are blowing.
Thank God! it is Maud—she is waiting me there,
And there'll be a good time at the mowing.

Six years have passed by,
And I freely declare
That I scarcely have noticed their going;
Sweet Maud is my wife, with her sheen of brown hair,
And we had a good time at the mowing.

S. H. M. Byers, in Harper's for July.

CUSTER'S DEATH.

Particulars of the Fight Derived From Indians who Participated.

[Wood Mountain (British Ter.) Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

Three or four warriors corroborate each other in their description of Custer's fate. He was cheering on his men and firing his pistol in the air—the cavalry signal to charge. From the start in he was in advance of his command, and, when he fell, was between the Indians and his flying squadrons. While trying to restore some kind of order in his broken ranks, a stray shot killed a young buck not far from the general's position. The Buck's brother, a lad of 15 years of age, seized the dead warrior's gun, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Custer dead, and the battle was finished. My informants describe Custer accurately, as they saw him before and after the shot. They knew him well, and there was great rejoicing in the camp that night over the death of the terrible enemy. The boy is still in the camp; and there is a deep notch in his "coup-stick" to represent the taking off of one of the best Indian fighters the plains ever knew. After the battle they gathered around the remains of "Long Hair," as they called him, and loud and jubilant was the requiem sang over the dead soldier.

In describing the battle, the more sagacious warriors contend that Custer erred in dividing his force. They are afraid of an army "bunched," as they term arranged compactly: and they claim ability to whip any army which divides to attack them. They say they saw another force not far off (presumably Reno's command); but they say it took no part in the action, and never made a movement toward the support of "Long Hair." Then they criticise severely the conduct of the Seventh cavalry. Little Knife tells me that, as soon as the soldiers struck the camp and the battle opened, the Indians saw they had an inferior force to contend with. The men were poor riders, and were easily shaken from their horses. In firing they were wild, and in retreating they fired over their shoulders, killing their own comrades as they went. Their horses and themselves appeared to be unmanageable from the onset; and they fell a prey to the steady fire of the Indians, and careless and reckless shooting among themselves. Some who were thrown from their horses, approached the Indians with their hands up; but they were shot remorselessly.

The only prisoner captured was taken by Rain-in-the-face, who says he had stripes on his arm. This was probably Corporal Ryan. He was bound hand and foot with a "shag-a-nappee" (stripped buffalo-hide), and left in a lodge. There was a wild dance that night, and a few young men, drunk with the excitement of the shin-dig, sought the lodge and killed the poor fellow with a knife.

Last Sunday I paid the lodge of Little-Knife a visit, and doctored the sprained foot of that gentleman; and, while I was there, a woman belonging to his family told me that she witnessed Ryan's death.

"He cried hard and begged for his life," said she; "but in their fury they killed him."

There has been a tradition in the Seventh cavalry ever since that fight, to the effect that Ryan is still held captive in the camp of the Uncapapas; but the old woman seems to play the bitter iconoclast in her weird description of the corporal's death. The dame lost her husband and a few other superfluous members of her family in the battle; but, when I saw her, she seemed to think that Ryan's murder had amply compensated for the loss she sustained. Little-Knife has befriended her since her widowhood, and has taken her into his family and cared for her, and fed her and her child.

By-the-by, this Little-Knife is considerable of a savage. In his younger days he was one of the most villainous Indians on the plains, but he has braced up of late, and is now spoken of as one of the best old men around Wood Mountain.

"Sitting Bull had very little to do with the big battle," said he to me, Sunday. "He was on a butte (hill) on the flank of the Indian camp. As the soldiers fell off their horses or were killed, he would send the young men out to drive the horses into our camp. Toward the close of the fight he was in the camp, keeping it in order and looking after the women and children."

"Who was the Chief in command, Little-Knife?"

"There was none. The head-men commanded the men under them, but there was no general Chief."

"How many men did the Indians lose?"

The old man named each one and counted them on his fingers. As I can't spell the names I won't try to give them.

"There were thirty-two Indians actually killed," he replied.

"How many soldiers?"

"I can't say. A great many."

"Did your people get many trophies?"

"We got 700 guns and pistols. We also got two horns [bugles] and a flag?"

Almost every Unca-pa-pa I have seen is armed with a breech-loading needle-carbine captured at the fight. I can't get any trace of the bugles; but the standard was made up into a shirt for a young buck,—the red and white stripes running perpendicular, and the blue field hanging over the taffrail.

"Were there any scalps taken, Little Knife?"

"No, no one. We scalped nobody; we came away as fast as we could."

"How many soldiers did you kill?"

"None. I never killed a white man in my life," lied the old reprobate. "I have only killed Crow Indians."

"Are you on the war-path now with the Americans?"

"No. I am a warrior; my heart is strong; I am brave; but I don't want war. I am tired of fighting. I am not willing to go back to my country, even if the Americans will let me. I don't want to give up my guns and horses. I want to hunt; but I will hurt no man unless he hurts me."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

(New York Telegram.)

Father Genin, a priest who has labored among the various tribes composing the great Sioux nation, in the Northwest, is now in this city. He publishes a manifesto from Sitting Bull to all just and sensible citizens in vindication of the Sioux Indians. Father Genin gives the following account of the battle of the Rosebud, at which Custer fell. It was given to him by Sitting Bull:

The Custer command was part of a force that had been sent out to exterminate his people. For eight days he had retreated from the advancing white men, and then being wearied, he set up a mock village, left his fires lighted, and arranged a number of effigy Indians so as to deceive the whites. He then gathered his braves, and under the cover of the hills to the south of the Rosebud, he marched to intercept Custer's advance. He did not wish to fight, so he sent out a messenger with a flag of truce, who was shot down. After seeing this man fall from his horse, he called for the blood that was to be shed.

Custer galloped on toward the empty village, and Sitting Bull closed in behind him and to the right and left. What then happened is an old story now. Father Genin has with him the tomahawk with which Custer was finally dispatched. The Father will go to France to-day, but will return to the Sioux in about four months.

An Old-Time Bloody Duel.

(Washington letter to Boston Journal.)

Among the many bloody duels on record as having been fought by Congressmen, was one in which James Jackson of Georgia—who had been and who was afterward a United States Senator—was the challenged party. He was "an Englishman," like the hero of "Pinafore," by birth, but he came to Savannah when a lad, studied law, was a leading Freemason, and fought gallantly in the Revolutionary war. He killed Lieutenant-Governor Wells in 1780 in a duel, and was engaged in several other "affairs of honor," until he finally determined to accept a challenge on such terms as would make it his last duel. So he prescribed as the terms that each party, armed with a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and with a hunting knife, should row himself to designated points on the opposite side of the Savannah river. When the city clock struck twelve each party should start and row his skiff to a small island in the middle of the river, which was wooded and covered with underbrush. On arriving at the island each party was to moor his skiff, stand by it ten minutes and then go about on the island till the meeting took place. The seconds waited on the main until after 1 o'clock, when they heard three gun shots and loud and angry cries. Then all was still. At day-light, as was agreed upon, the seconds went to the island, and found Jackson lying on the ground, insensible from the loss of blood, and his antagonist lying across him dead. Jackson recovered, but would never relate his experience on that night, nor was he ever challenged again. He died in this city, while serving his second term as United States Senator, March 19, 1806.

Bank of England Notes.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of labor and ingenuity that is expended on their production. According to official report these notes are made from pure white linen cuttings, never from rags that have been worn. They have been manufactured for nearly two hundred years by the same family, the Portals, Protestant refugees. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery and the sheets are carefully counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process in Mr. Coe's department within the bank building. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence. Consequently there never was a duplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. According to the *City Press* the stock of paid notes of seven years is about 94,000,000 in number and they fill 18,000 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach three miles. The notes placed in a pile would be eight miles high; or joined end to end would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hide Park; their original value was over $15,000,000,000 and their weight over one hundred and twelve tons.

Women Among the Miners.

(From the Arizona Miner.)

In the last two weeks a large number of pilgrims have arrived at Glendale among whom are a number of the gentler sex and in consequence thereof, no one can form an idea of the change that has already taken place. Old '49-ers that have lived in the mountains for the last thirty years on bread and bacon, and slept on the ground, and in all that time scarcely laid eyes on a man, can now be seen on the street harnessed in store clothes, and with white shirts. There isn't a man in Glendale over twenty years old. On Sunday evening we saw one of these would-be young buck so much surprised by being asked how he came to leave Alder Gulch in '68 that he adjusted his wig, swallowed half a set of false teeth, and then swore he was a schoolboy in Missouri at that time.

Presidential Candidates.

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

There is an old saying that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, but in our latter-day politics it is impossible to realize all our delicate ideals. It is no disgrace to a man to want to be President, and whether it is right or wrong for him to seek the office depends largely on the method by which it is sought. Certainly open solicitation is better than secret intrigue. The man who boldly takes the whole United States into his confidence, saying in effect, "I think I am fit to be President, I want to be, and I am going to be if I can," deserves to succeed more than the man who organizes in darkness and works under ground toward the same end.

WHILE traveling on the Western rivers at a time when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I saw and finally experienced the beneficial influence of Dr. Jayne's Carminitive Balsam. For about thirty hours on board of a steamer between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, I experienced the power of that fell disease, which at length entirely yielded to the free use of the Balsam. A Presbyterian Elder on board the same boat, who had just been brought to the brink of the grave by Cholera in Cincinnati and was too soon hurrying home to his anxious family, experienced a relapse, but by the timely use of the same medicine was immediately and thoroughly cured. Earnestly would I say to all families and travelers especially, keep the Carminitive Balsam on hand, and resort to it promptly when needed.—*Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., late Sec., of Amer., and For., Bible Society.*

MWS

THE GRAND ARMEE.

(Sung by ex-Confederate Col. W. H. Roberts, on the receipt of his appointment as Codifier of the laws and regulations of the army of the United States.)

Not very long ago I drew my sword.
To destroy the Union my soul abhorred.
I fought so well, and I gained such fame,
That a full-fledged Colonel I soon became.
So well did I manage my Colonelcee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

The war being ended, I tried my skill
At dishing up talk for a newspaper mill.
In the newspaper mill I showed my sense
By balancing well on the top of the fence,
The fence I bestraddled so carefulee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

As I sat on the fence and looked abroad,
I saw a log blocking the wheels of Fraud.
Then straightway I hastened to O-hio,
And rolled out the log, to let the wheels go.
I rolled away the log so ingeniouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

I bargained with Hayes that the solid South
Should hold its tongue and close its mouth,
And Hayes then promised to obey the law,
And the troops from the South soon to withdraw,
And both of us bargained so sagaciouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

The honest people may grumble as they please,
When over their heads I rise at my ease.
The reason I rise is no other than this,
That I know what to do at a crisis.
I did what I knew so industriouslee,
That now I make the laws for the Grand Armee.

Ex Confederates all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
Stick close to the fence, and never go abroad,
Until you can drop on the side of Fraud.
On the side of Fraud you must drop so free,
If you want to make laws for the Grand Armee

—*N. Y. Sun.*

PERVERTED INGENUITY.

Instances of the Skill and Shrewdness of Professional Swindlers.

(Harper's Weekly.)

A bright example of perverted ingenuity was developed in Paris during the time of the Exhibition. Three persons, it seems, are necessary to carry out the trick, the *modus operandi* of which is as follows: A man, accompanied apparently by his wife and daughter, enters a shop in which the articles lie about a little carelessly, and the gentleman at once goes up to the head assistant behind the counter and makes a confidential communication. "I must warn you," he says, "that my wife is afflicted with kleptomania. Be so good as to watch her, but not to say anything to her which might make her think you have any suspicions." The elder lady is consequently watched with great care, all the shop being on the alert. Some article is pilfered in due course, the theft noticed, and the gentleman, on going out, quietly and promptly pays for what has been taken. While the storekeeper is congratulating himself on the honesty of the husband, the trio are making off with a valuable booty secured by the younger lady, whose movements had not been watched at all. But the best part of the stratagem remains to be told. In case the disappearance of the articles really stolen should be perceived a little too soon, and the party be followed by the indignant shop-keepers, nothing is easier than to express regret and surprise that there should have been other mistakes, and to return the articles with profuse apologies. By this ruse a considerable degree of safety is insured even if the swindlers are balked of their booty; the scheme provides for escape as well as for success.

A German in Paris lately adopted a plan which was successful in despoiling shop-keepers of their goods. Provided with a loaf of bread, which he carried unconcernedly under one arm, he would saunter up and down in front of the shop windows, till, watching his opportunity, he would seize some small article exposed outside, or otherwise within his reach, and secrete it in his loaf. Suspected, and at last arrested, he was subjected to a strict search, and was on the point of being released, when some one thought of the loaf which the accused had laid unnoticed on a form. On examining it, a watch, some rings, and other missing articles were disclosed to the surprised spectators, and another swindling dodge thus exposed.

Equally successful for a time was another system of robbery practiced not very long since in the streets of London. A man dressed like a clergyman would walk about the crowded thoroughfares carrying a half-opened umbrella in his hand. Innocent as that useful article appeared, it was acting all the time as a convenient receptacle for sundry articles of value dexterously slipped within its folds by two or three female pickpockets, who were active in their depredations amongst the foot-passengers, but were captured together with their respectable looking accomplice.

But such petty attempts at fraud are far eclipsed both in audacity and ingenuity by the swindling transaction revealed some little time ago in Italy, and which might well deceive the sharpest tradesmen. The method of its proceedings is not without interest. A gentlemanly-looking man, accompanied by his daughter, a prepossessing young lady not out of her teens, put up at the chief hotel of the town. They gave themselves out to be English, and among their luggage had four large boxes containing two complete sets of drawers like those used by officers in camp. A salon and two bedrooms, one of which opened into the salon, were chosen by them. When these drawers were unpacked, one set was placed against the door in the gentleman's bed-chamber, the door in question being a very thin one. The gentleman was liberal, and most particular in paying his hotel expenses weekly. Before he had been long in the town he paid a visit to the principal jeweler, made some purchases, paid for them in cash, and let it be seen that he was not short of bank-notes.

Anxious to please his new customer, the jeweler brought out many beautiful articles to tempt him; but at first his purchases were moderate, though liberally paid for. In a few weeks the gentleman came alone, and while making another purchase observed that his daughter was about to be married, and that he thought of sending to Paris for a set of diamonds. On this the jeweler declared that he had the most beautiful set in Europe, the property of a princess, which he was sure only a "Milord Inglese" could buy, and begged his customer just to inspect them. The inspection was made, but no decision arrived at that day. Another inspection followed on the next day, and milord agreed to take them, the price being four hundred thousand francs. The delighted jeweler thought it would be best if he should send them round that evening, but the straightforward answer was: "I do not keep so much money about me; I must draw upon my bankers in London."

About a week after, he was requested to call one morning at eleven, and bring the diamonds, for which he would be paid. The jeweler was punctual, and found his customer, in his dressing-gown, sitting alone at the set of drawers referred to, a front flap of which turned down so as to form a writing-table. Advancing respectfully, the jeweler laid the casket, open, on the flap in question. Merely examining the gems, milord remarked that of course he did not wish his daughter to know anything of the transaction at present, and then proceeded to take out a bundle of beautiful crisp notes. The door at that moment opened, and in bounded the young lady in question, graceful as a young fawn. Nothing was more natural than that milord should close up the flap of the desk and ask the young lady to go away, as he wished to be alone. But she was a willful young lady, and would have her own way. She had come to tell "papa" that the tailor was waiting for him in the next room, and he must go; and she was quite sure that the jeweler would like her company better than his; besides, she had a locket she could not open, and the jeweler must help her. The jeweler was not proof against the playful charms of the young lady; his goods were safe, as he thought, so he begged her father to go, and he would wait. Milord left the room, and the poor dupe enjoyed half an hour of delightful flirtation with the young lady.

She was very winning; the time passed like a dream, till at last the lady herself passed away, and hurried to join her father. The jeweler sat in meditation, his thoughts engrossed with the young bride who had just left. Then he began to wonder how long his customer would be, and presently tried the flap of the drawer. It was "all right;" it was locked. So he sat down and mused again. When an hour or so had elapsed he began to think that he must have been forgotten, so he rang for the waiter, and was told that milord and the signorina had gone out a considerable time ago. After another long interval he consulted the landlord, but was assured that his guest was a perfect gentleman, whose only fault was forgetfulness. Hours passed, and at early evening the landlord again returned, beginning now to grow suspicious himself. The jeweler became furious, made a dash at the drawers, and with the aid of a poker broke open the flap and made an attempt to take the casket. He thrust his head into the compartment, and sank back into his arm-chair. He saw nothing before him but a square open void that had been cut out of the door, and which led into the set of drawers in the next room. The landlord had a look, and so had the waiters. They then sat and looked at each other, and at last ordered restoratives for the jeweler who had fainted.

Thefts by means of any kind of ruse are bad enough, but when they are committed under the cloak of religion they are immeasurably worse. A Sister of Charity called on a family in Paris to enlist their sympathies for the poor; she was most pleasant and attractive in her manner. Eventually she induced those present to join with her in an act of devotion, the party knelt side by side in the drawing room while the sister offered a prayer. From the time of her entering the house and during this act she had kept her hands crossed on her bosom. When, therefore, in the middle of the prayer, a lady felt somebody's hand in her pocket, it required some nerve to seize the Sister and accuse her of the theft. This she nevertheless did, and the mystery was revealed. The crossed arms were of wax, and being partially hidden under the sleeves seemed real, while the actual hands were at liberty to enable the Sister to pursue her fraudulent calling.

Seldom do we hear an instance of so successful an imposture in evading the sentence of the law as was revealed at the Wiltshire assizes in England recently. A man apprehended for stealing a mare was lodged in Malmesbury lock-up previous to his transmission to the assizes. When the police visited his cell next morning they found him laying on the floor unable to move. His statement was that he had fallen backward across the cover of the beadstead and injured his spine. Medical aid was obtained, and his sad condition duly commiserated. He appeared to be almost irretrievably injured, and in the greatest agony, and as it would have been extreme cruelty to remove a man in his condition, he accordingly remained at Malmesbury for nine weeks. During this time everything which humanity could suggest to mitigate his sufferings was resorted to, and his comfort was studied in every particular. At the end of nine weeks he was removed with great care to the infirmary in Devizes, where two men were appointed to attend him, the medical officer there being likewise of the opinion that the poor fellow's spine was seriously injured. In this pitiable state he was brought before the judge, a murmur of sympathy running through the court as they beheld the pallet with the injured man lying helplessly upon it. "It is a dreadful thing to pass sentence upon a man in such a state," said the judge. "The infliction you are suffering under surpasses any punishment I can give you." Had the culprit been in ordinary health, he would have had penal servitude, for it was not his first act of felony; but the judge, pitying his condition, sentenced him, amidst a breathless silence, to twelve months' imprisonment, and the pallet with its occupant was carried away.

But now came the sequel. To prove a former conviction, the deputy-governor of Gloucester Jail had been summoned to Devizes; and on going over the jail, a close inspection enabled him to recognize in the culprit an old "invalid" with whom he formerly had to deal. "What! at your old game?" exclaimed the deputy-governor, scanning the prisoner's countenance. "That fellow is an impostor. There is no more the matter with his spine than there is with mine." This was thought to be impossible; and several doctors put the invalid through a severe examination; but he protested that his injuries were real, and seemed unable to move. To put the matter to a further test, a galvantic battery was introduced, and shocks were turned on pretty strong, but without the expected results. The doctors went away, but the suspected impostor was threatened with severer tests on the morrow if he was not found sitting up when visited. On the next day, as he was still found in the same position, the electric machine was again set to work, and so sharp was the effect that the leg which appeared most affected by the spinal injury began to move, until at last, unable to stand the shocks any longer, the fellow jumped out of bed, and in a few minutes afterward was walking across the court-yard as agile on his limbs as any other prisoner.

It Costs Less

to use SOZODONT than any other beautifier. A few drops only are needed, and when regularly applied to the teeth it is not only beautifying, but healthful. Much other adorning is dangerous, but this never. In the sick room or on the toilet it is equally welcome.

By using SPALDING'S GLUE on the first appearance of a defect in the furniture, it will prove itself to be the most economical thing about the house. STT

THE GOOD OLD FARM.

There's got to be a revival
Of good sound sense among men,
Before the days of prosperity
Will dawn upon us again;
The boys must learn that learnin'
Means more'n the essence uv books,
And the girls must learn that beauty
Consists in more'n their looks.

Before we can steer clear uv failures,
And big financial alarms,
The boys have got to quit clerkin',
And git back onto our farms.
I know it ain't quite so nobby,
It ain't quite so easy, I know,
Ez partin' your hair in the middle
An' settin' up for a show.

But there's more hard dollars in it,
And more independence, I so,
And more real peace'n contentment,
And health that is ruddy and true.
I know it takes years uv labor,
But you've got to hang on in a store
Before you can earn a good livin'
And clothes, with but little more.

And you steer well clear uv temptation
On the good old honest farm,
And a thousand ways'n fashions
That only bring ye to harm.
There ain't but a few that can handle
With safety other men's cash,
And the fate uv many who would try it
Proves human natur' is rash.

So, when the road to State prison
Lays by the good old farm,
And the man sees a toilin' brother
Well out uv the way uv harm,
He mourns't he hadn't staid there,
A-tillin' the soil in peace,
Where he'll yet creep back in dishonor
After a tardy release.

What host uv 'em go back broken
In health, in mind'n' purse,
To die in sight uv the clovar,
Or linger along, which is worse!
And how many mourn when useless
That they didn't see the charm,
The safety'n independence,
Uv a life on the dear old farm.

So preach it up to 'em, parson,
Just lay it out plain 'nd square,
That land flows with milk 'nd honey,
And health 'nd peace are there,
And call back the clerks 'nd runners,
And show 'em the peaceful charm
That waits to beeer and bless them,
On father's dear old farm.

New Hampshire Statesman.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE DIGESTION OF THE HORSE.—A very simple and clear description of the direction of the horse is given by Colvin:—

"The horse's stomach has a capacity of only about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has two hundred and fifty. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of one hundred and ninety quarts, against one hundred of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall-bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted during digestion; the horse has none, and the bile flows directly into the intestine as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestine. The horse can eat but five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged during mastification, with four times its weight of saliva. Now the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration, or seven pounds, on one and one-half, hour, he has swallowed, at least, two stomachs full of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestine. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this, we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will have eaten sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to force the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the feed, and as a stomachful of oats contains four or five times as much as the same amount of hay, it is certain that the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first, it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like oats, with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repasts to be digested."

SHEEP AS PROMOTERS OF FERTILITY.—The articles on worn-out lands and keeping up fertility are very interesting and of as much importance as any branch of agriculture. I would suggest that instead of turning clover under it should be fed off by sheep. On a farm of 160 acres any farmer can raise more grain and keep up his farm in better condition with 150 sheep, than without them. In that branch of farming, it is unnecessary to burn much straw. Sheep will clear the farm of foul herbage, reduce his clover to manure and leave as much fertility on the land as they take off while running in the fields. In Winter the straw can be worked into manure, which is of most importance for absorbing the liquid manure that would otherwise flow into low places around the yards and be partially lost. All the weeds, and the best of the straw, will be converted into the best of manure, to be returned to the fields to keep up the fertility, instead of being blown away in ashes. Then again, yards and stables well littered with dry straw afford much comfort to the stock.

With the above number of sheep and eight or ten cattle, with the necessary teams and the usual number of swine, a farmer can put out 400 or 450 loads of manure each year. This, with the droppings of the stock in summer, together with the clover that can be sowed with the grain and turned under, will keep a farm in a good state of cultivation. In seasons when there is an unusual growth of straw, the surplus, or a certain proportion, can be threshed in the field and thinly scattered on the poorest portions of the farm and burned, the resulting alkali having a good effect. This is much better and cheaper than rotting it down without the use of stock.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW OFTEN TO FEED HORSES.—A year or so ago we remember to have read an account from Mr. Harris, in a contribution to the American *Agriculturist*, of a New York truckman who was experimenting in reducing the number of times per day that he fed his horses. The animals were worked hard, but the owner omitted giving them the noon meal altogether. The horses left the stable at seven o'clock in the morning, and were returned at half-past six in the evening, thus going about twelve hours without feeding. The amount of oats morning and evening was increased, though the aggregate feed per day was on an average about two quarts less than when the same horses were fed three times. The owner found that the horses did more work, were healthier and more thrifty than before. The horses had the best of grooming and care, of course.

The result is probably due to the fact that, according to a long-known principle in physiology, violent exercise immediately after a hearty meal impedes digestion, especially if the meal be taken after the exhaustive labors of the forenoon.

If any of our readers are to try the experiment, they should begin by gradually reducing the noon meal, and when entirely withheld they must still give the horse the usual rest at noon.—*Farmer's Review.*

USEFUL GRASSES.—At a recent meeting of the Institute of Science, Media, Pa., the question—"In addition to clover and timothy, what grasses are most useful to the farmer?" was answered as follows by Joel Sharpless:

"Good crops of grass are very desirable to all farmers who depend upon dairying or feeding as a speciality, particularly the former, and the best and most desirable grass in addition to red clover and timothy is Kentucky blue grass. In order to have the latter in profusion, the ground, properly prepared and well manured and sown with wheat about the middle of September, should be sown with timothy at the rate of from six to ten quarts of seed per acre. The red clover is the greatest root fertilizer of any other plants or grasses. What I mean by root fertilizers is the fertility given to the soil from its decaying roots, and it is the most valuable of all crops for the recuperation of the soil when sown for and properly used for that purpose. It is a biennial plant, and sown as a fertilizer, particularly any crop, should be plowed down the second season after being sown. Some farmers in Ohio use it in this way for wheat, realizing over twenty bushels per acre, and putting their manure on their orchards. My reason for sowing more timothy than clover is that the following season after the wheat the clover is apt to smother out much of the timothy, and as the clover is so short lived, much of the ground is liable to be left vacant until the green grass and white clover come in and occupy the vacant places, which they will do in good soil, provided they are not pre-empted by weeds. The latter grasses may be sown, but in most good soils nature provides them in due season. Although the clover is so short lived, where it has succeeded well it has left a great means of fertility in its decaying roots, on which the timothy and other grasses luxuriate, and in consequence produce more bountiful crops. The roots of the well set acre of clover contain 185 pounds of nitrogen, 240 pounds of lime, 45 magnesia, 72 potash, 16 soda, 24 sulpher, and 70 phosphoric acid, on which the timothy and other grasses are luxuriating. It would require a pretty article of superphosphate to equal the above amount of ingredients of the same number of pounds.

"The white clover and green grass often have much company, as a great number of grasses may sometimes be found occupying the same ground. In Iowa, moist grounds herd grass or red top, top, in the absence of good drainage, may be sown to good advantage, and in some rare places by very rich soil, orchard grass might meet with favor if thickly sown. In order to make up the deficiency of the hay crop, the Hungarian grass is a valuable substitute. This grass, if sown in good, well prepared soil, will in about fifty days make from two to three tons per acre of excellent hay, if properly cured without rain, that will be eaten greedily by horses and cattle; but should you be so unfortunate as to have it wet a time or two, while curing, its good qualities will be very much impaired—much more so than a crop of timothy ot other grasses, yet all kinds are seriously injured by being wet while having the moisture evaporated."

FARM NOTES.

—It is better to top-dress an old pasture well set with grass than to plow up and reseed it.

—To kill the ticks on sheep, take one pound of sulphur to a half bushel of salt. Mix, and salt your sheep with the mixture.

—A Waterloo, Iowa, man recently shipped a car-load of butter to Germany, and perfected arrangements for shipping a car-load every week.

—A farmer in Norwich, Ontario, Can., has a two-year-old colt that has four nostrils, well formed and from which he exhales and inhales.

—The toad is a regular article of sale in the Paris markets, and is purchased by the vegetable gardeners to devour the insects which would otherwise destroy their vegetables.

—The field culture of turnips is first mentioned in history in 1645, but it was not till a century after this that their general culture in English husbandry became common.

—A German philosopher says one grain of wheat could be so multiplied in twelve years as to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during lifetime. Yet a man doesn't like to be called a "seed."

—The cotton crop is booming and that, with a big wheat crop, a big corn crop, a big hog crop, a big wool crop and a big bean crop, will make the farming interests boom, and then all other interests will soon boom thereafter.

—The Dallas, Texas, *Herald* says 80,000 head of cattle, *en route* for eastern markets, had crossed Red river at Red River Station up to June 7, and large droves are still heading for that point. For several years past there has not been as many cattle along Red river as now.

—The Toronto *Globe* records of a farmer living near there last year who had four cows on his farm which gave birth to eight calves; eight sheep had seventeen lambs; one mare had two colts; one goose had two broods of goslings; one of nine and one of eleven; and lastly, his wife had twins, a boy and girl.

—A man near Fort Recovery has a sow which recently gave birth to seven pigs that had five and six feet, the seven pigs having, all told, thirty-six feet. Three of them have six feet each, two five feet each, two four feet each. The three first named have two feet on each foreleg, the other two have two feet on one foreleg.

—In relation to parsnips largely used in the Channel Islands for feeding the swine, a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, speaking from a season's experience, states that the meat made from parsnips is "indefinitely sweeter and more delicate in flavor," but less firm than if fed on barley, a grain much used in Canada for fattening.

—Ten years ago, with wool 25 per cent. higher than now, sheep men throughout the United States lost their nerve, and without sense or shame, killed their sheep for pelts and tallow. Large, valuable flocks were neglected and abandoned to disease and death. Now they are the very best paying stock either as a factor in mixed husbandry or in the vast pastoral regions.

—The idea of salting hay is an old traditionary one, and is not based on any philosophical principle. Farmers may think it preserves or improves the qualities of such hay, but that is not proof. One mow may be salted and another not: the former may prove better than the latter, but it does not follow that it was from salting; other cases may have had too much to do with making it the better mow for feeding. Salt is useful and necessary for all domestic animals, but this does not follow that it should be given in the form of salted hay.

—The period at which clover is cut for hay materially influences its quality; thus according to Wolff, the amount of nutritives substances in red clover at beginning of flower is 11.33 per cent.; red clover in full flower, 13.04 per cent. Red clover hay, cut at beginning of flower, contained 55.43 per cent. of nutritive matter, while the same cut in full flower contained 46.07 per cent.

—A stone-colored lime wash that will not rub off, may be made by adding three or four handfulls of Portland cement to a bucket of freshly made lime wash. It makes an excellent wash for out-door work, such as out-buildings, fences, or the inside of stables. It is also a good color for many garden structures, being preferable to the glare of a purely whitewash for this purpose.

—Here is another advantage of underdraining: The bottoms of drains, as well as the sub-soil for several inches about the tiles or drains, are receptacles of moisture, and through the medium of capillary attraction, they are constantly yielding up their moisture to the wants of vegetation. But here is a still further fact: Land that is uniformly cultivated or plowed shoal has not a sufficient body of pulverized mould to induce the action of capillary attraction. Besides, repeated shallow plowing has the effect of forming hard stratum at the bottom of the furrows, especially in clay soils. These two evils of shoal cultivation should be avoided, that the full benefits from drainage may be obtained.

POLITICAL DICKERING.

A Disgusted National Gives His View of Affairs.

Republicans to Force the Nomination of a Democratic National for Treasurer,

To Oblige Chairman Quay and the Cameron Ring.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

When the State Executive Committee of the National party met in this city to set a day for a State Convention, it was charged by THE POST that Quay had given instructions to put up a ticket and put a former Democrat in nomination with a view of weakening the Democracy. I am a member of the National party, also a member of the County Committee, and have done all I could to help the party in the past. I care not how soon the Republican and Democratic parties may go to pieces, but I do think the National party is fading away faster than either of the old parties. And, why? Because, first, there are a lot of impracticables at the head of it; second, because there are a number of its members who are always working it up for the party, if they are paid for it, at the rate of twelve dollars per week and traveling expenses included, and third, because there are too many former Republicans in it who are not in the party because of the principles it advocates, but to pretend they are Nationals when really they are an appendage to the Cameron Ring. It is the above named elements of the party that now control the party in this county, I am now ready to believe THE POST was correct when they said Quay had instructed them. The delegation from this county to the State Convention are all former Republicans except two, who, in all probability, will not go, when there will be alternates to take their places who agree with the other sixteen. They leave here ostensibly for Henry Carey Baird, but they are really for Plummer of Venango county. And the reasons therefor are these: The Republicans of the oil regions are disgusted with their party and feel disposed to vote the Democratic ticket; this would make the election of the Democratic candidate sure, if the Nationals should nominate Baird or some eastern man. And Quay knows it. So he goes to work among the Nationals and tells them to nominate Plummer who is strong in the oil country. Plummer being a former Democrat and a good hard worker would work it up strong (among Democrats) for the party and the result would be the Republicans would win.

Now, I have no objections to Plummer or any other man the National Convention may nominate, but I do most emphatically object to the party pass ng into the hands of the Cameron or any other ring. If they are opposed to coalescing with the Democrats they should not be an appendage to the Republicans. The voters of the party are watching the movements of the leaders and they had better be careful and not trifle with their followers or they will awaken some fine morning with nothing to follow them but their shadow.

A NATIONAL.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1879.

Hubbell's Gigantic Blunder.

(Washington Star.)

There is a new phase of the blunder made by Chairman Hubbell, of the Republican Congressional Committee, in mistaking Congressmen Oscar Turner of Kentucky, for Chairman Robinson, of the Ohio State Republican Committee, and soliciting him to aid the Greenback organ, the *National View*. It is said that the other members of the Congressional Committee, in order to throw the onus of the blunder on Hubbell, and not on the Committee, had prepared the text of a circular which it was proposed to issue setting forth that the aid solicited for the paper was solely on Hubbell's responsibility, and that the Committee had nothing to do with it. It is alleged that when Hubbell heard of the circular, he told his colleagues on the Committee that they could issue the circular if they saw fit, but it they did he would repudiate its truthfulness under his own signature; that he admitted he had made a blunder, but that the subject of sustaining the paper had been openly discussed in the meetings of the Commitee and recommended, and that he didn't propose to be made any further a scapegoat in this ludicrous mistake."

Are You Making Money?

The recent movements of the Stock Exchange, and the remarkable results accomplished by the new Capitalization System engrosses the attention of financiers and investors in stocks. Those who made unprofitable investments by other methods are greatly chagrined. The Mutual Capitalization plan, based upon strict financial rules, secures to every investor the full benefit of unlimited capital, with skill and experience, whether the investments be large or small, and steady gains can be made from daily fluctuations. Anybody can operate successfully by this method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000, and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by the great concentration capital, every thirty days; $50 will earn $200 or more; $500 will make $3,000 and upwards; $1,000 will make $7,500, and so on, according to the market during the month. A Boston merchant made $1,163 86 from an investment of chant made $1,163 86 from an investment of $250 in a capitalization which closed June 2d. Many others have done even better. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds wanted. Address, Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers & Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York city.

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 19, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg Wednesday, did its appointed work without excitement or contention, and in the most harmonious spirit. The temporary Chairman of the Convention was R. E. JAMES, Esq., of Northampton county, and the permanent President Hon. A. H. COFFROTH of Somerset, the present member of Congress from the Seventeenth district. There were but three or four seats contested, and the contests were decided without feeling. The independent delegation from Philadelphia, claiming the seats of the regulars elected according to the usages of the party, did not reach the proportions of a contesting delegation. Their claim to seats was ruled out by Chairman SPEER of the State Committee, presiding during the work of preliminary organization.

The platform was reported by Hon. LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by the Convention without debate. The resolutions speak for themselves. They are eloquent and unqualified in sustaining the essential principles of free government, developed by the Democrats in Congress in their contest with Fraudulent HAYES. They favor a currency of silver and gold, and paper convertible into coin. They denounce subsidies to to corporations by the general Government, and direct the attention of the people of the State to the profligate and corrupt administration of the State Government by the Republican party.

DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny county, all other names having been withdrawn, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer by acclamation, and amid great enthusiasm.

The President of the Convention, Gen. COFFROTH, and the candidate for State Treasurer were authorized to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The nomination of Mr. BARR for State Treasurer was a foregone conclusion weeks ago, and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which it was made, indicates a degree of strength and popularity with the Democracy of the State, that insures a united front to the common enemy, and we trust a brilliant success in November. We can confidently claim for the candidate the qualifications important in the office. He has ability, experience and integrity. And so far as he may influence or direct the canvass, we are sure the work will be done with judgment and untiring energy. He has great qualifications as an organizer; and while we look for a campaign of extraordinary quietness, there being no legislative or Congressional candidates to be chosen, and as a rule only unimportant county officials, we are confident Mr. BARR will do his share in the work of the canvass in a way that will satisfy the party. If victory can be secured by hard work, intelligently directed, it will be our's in November. If elected, he will administer the important trust with an eye single to the interests of the State. If he has a young man's ambition for public service, it is without the alloy of personal aggrandizement, and he will enter on the duties, should the people so direct, without entangling alliances with rings or combinations, financial or political.

A TARIFF ON CHARITY:

We have not heard that the South has made any appeal to the North for contributions in aid of a prospective yellow fever epidemic this summer, but it seems the *Gazette* has, and it proceeds straightway to read the South one of its ghastly sermons, the pith of which is that the charity and sympathy of the North will be dependent upon the political conditions of the South, and that in order to qualify themselves as recipients of Northern charity, the Southerners must mend their politics. Before aid of any kind is either needed or asked, to lay down conditions on which it will be granted should the plague again ravage the Southern States, is an impertinence that would be laughable were it not for the bad heart it exposes. But we deny the right of the *Gazette* to speak for the North. This is not the spirit of the North, when calamity visits any portion of our countrymen, and we are asked out of our abundance to relieve the misery and suffering of a plague-stricken people. We don't measure our contributions to helpless women, orphaned children, and dying men by their political notions and policies. We hope there will be no occasion for relief movements at the North for many years, but should it unfortunately arise, Northern people will not ask as the price of sympathy or material aid to the helpless, hungry and afflicted, the acceptance of a political creed formulated by a select body of self-elected saints. Of course there are small-souled fanatics capable of such illimitable meanness, but they are few and far between.

Speaking of the noble and generous contributions of the North last year, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers, the *Gazette* ventures on this bit of misrepresentation, to prejudice in advance any relief movement this year should the necessity arise:

> The liberality of last year was misapprehended and misinterpreted by the South. It was taken as a penitential offering, on the part of the North, for the wrongs it had perpetrated on the South.

Nothing could be farther from the truth than this reckless statement. The appreciation manifested by the South of the liberality of the North was as broad, generous and patriotic as the noble spirit that prompted that liberality. From State Legislatures, Governors' messages, the proceedings of municipal bodies, of the great benevolent organizations of the South, of religious Conferences, Presbyteries and Conventions, and of great public meetings, the tone of their public journals and speeches of representative men—from all the sources of gathering public sentiment, after the subsidence of the plague there came up to the Northern people a stream of earnest appreciation and the deepest gratitude that warmed the heart of every man, woman and child capable of accepting what was good and true. The record of these expressions would fill a volume, and in their enthusiasm and earnestness were characteristic of a warm-hearted and grateful people.

—But bawls the *Gazette*, in imitation of JOHN HOOK crying "beef," "beef," through WASHINGTON'S victorious army at Yorktown, the Southerners won't accept our politics! That gauges the motive of *your* charity, if there was any, but the Northern people were not cast in such an infinitessimal mould of manhood. They gave for sweet charity's sake, and have been amply rewarded not alone in the consciousness of duty performed but in the choicest blessings and and the deepest gratitude a stricken people could shower on their benefactors.

PAYING DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE.

Even according to the figures of JOHN SHERMAN, issued for electioneering purposes from the Treasury Department, the people of this country have paid pretty dearly for the whistle they have enjoyed during their eighteen years of Radical rule.

In 1861, when the Democratic party was driven from power, the United States debt, *per capita—i. e.* for each person white and black, old and young, aliens and "Indians not taxed"—was $2 74, and the interest on the whole debt was *sixteen* cents per year for each and every inhabitant of the land. This is JOHN SHERMAN'S showing issued from the Treasury Department.

Now, in 1879, the debt *per capita*, according to JOHN SHERMAN, is $40 42, and the interest for each and every being counted in the census of 1870 is $1 69 per year.

Which amounts to about fifteen times as much as the principal and interest of the public debt in 1861. And for this increase of taxation, fifteen times multiplied, the people have to thank the Radical party.

We hope JOHN SHERMAN will continue to issue documents of this character, exposing the fruits of Radical rule.

MEN IN THE WAR.

The official statement of the War Department showing the number of men furnished the Union army by each State and territory from 1861 to the close of the civil war, puts the total at 2,678,967. This includes all sorts and terms of enlistment and re-enlistment. New York heads the list with 467,000 men, which is just 100,000 more than Pennsylvania contributed. The number of men in the Union army from the South was much larger than is generally believed, and this we judge is the first official statement made:

Delaware	13,670	Tennessee	31,092
Maryland	50,316	Arkansas	8,289
West Virginia	32,068	North Carolina	3,156
Missouri	109,011	Alabama	2,576
Kentucky	79 025	Florida	1,290
Louisana	8,224	Texas	1,965
Mississippi	545		

Or a total of troops from the slave-holding states in the Union army of 341,227. If we add the quotas of the Indian nation and the District of Columbia, which were counted with the South before the war, we have an aggregate of 393,129. These were with a few exceptions all white soldiers, save those from the Indian nation which were Indian or mixed breeds. The thousands of negro soldiers enlisted in the South for the war were credited to Northern States, particularly Massachusetts, which adopted this method of protecting its own people from the chilling blast of the draft.

There are no reliable statistics available of the exact number of troops serving on the Confederate side. They probably did not exceed, if they reached a million and a half during the whole period of the war, and that figure would very nearly have robbed the cradle and the grave. Adding this estimate for the South and the figures from the North reported from the War Department, and we have a grand aggregate of something over four millions of men engaged in the civil war on both sides. But this would be materially reduced by deducting re-enlistments, for if a man enlisted for three months, then for three years and then for the war be counted as three men in calculating the enlistments from each State for the Union army.

THE COURT HOUSE RING.

The *Leader* wails over the demoralization and dishonesty of our local politics, as shown by the public washing of the dirty linen of the Republican party, in the matter of the contested Coroner's nomination. The agencies used to determine the contest for this petty $2,000-a-year office, show how thoroughly the Republican organization in Allegheny county has become the creature of a combination that will not stop at any act of violence or corruption to nominate its chosen instruments for every vacant county office. That murder was not added to the achievments of the Coroner's Convention, and of others held in recent years, was a lucky accident, for there were all the preparations for murder in the conventions in the way of concealed weapons and roughs, enlisted by the ruling ring, ready to use them. The *Leader*, in commenting on the HOPE-SLOAN inquiry, quotes an "exquisite thing" said by some one of the "honorable gentlemen:"

> It was this: that if it was proved that there was *force* used to control votes he was in favor of a new convention; but if only bribery was shown, then he would have the ticket stand as it is. "For," he added, "there is bribery at all conventions and by all candidates and if you cancel a nomination because of that, why you'll never get a ticket." And the sentiment seemed to meet approval and applause from all sides.

Until there is a revolution in the Republican party in this country, and the Court-House ring, with its large resources resulting from big salaries and doubtful fees, is thoroughly broken up and scattered, the *Leader's* "exquisite thing," that if you "cancel a nomination because of bribery you will never get a ticket, for there is bribery in all Conventions," will remain an absolute and undisputable fact. It has been true for years. From coroner up to judicial candidates, nominations are made in Republican Conventions, as a regular and habitual thing, by downright and scarcely disguised bribery. Few nominations have been made in the last ten years for county office except by the corrupt use of money among the delegates. Scarce half a dozen nominations in that time can be suggested which, in the public estimation were not controlled by corruption.

This is a serious charge, but every well informed person knows its truth. And that such corruption has become the accepted law of the party, is fairly indicated by the *Leader's* "honorable gentleman," who recognized the fact, but would have nominations cancelled when violence or rioting was shown. Bribery was to be accepted as a matter of course.

The responsibility for this disgraceful state of affairs rests with the close corporation known as the Court House Ring. It is a self-perpetuating institution, well equipped with money, and its members acting in unison and intrenched in power, can and do determine all nominations for Court House offices. Its responsibility for rioting and corruption is shown by the facts of the Coroner's Convention and of the famous ones of last year and the years before that. It is essentially corrupt, unscrupulous and lawless. It has already partitioned off the county offices among its favorites for the next half dozen years, and will extort illegal fees and pension rowdies and convicts, in order to dominate conventions by bribery and violence.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GENERAL EWING can't be said to be alarmed over the prospect in Ohio, for he goes to give them a lift in Maine.

"CLERICAL ERROR" STOUGHTON is coming back from the Russian mission, and will be succeeded, it is said, by CORTLAND PARKER of New Jersey.

THE send-off given by the Philadelphia Custom House to SHERMAN on Monday, was noticeable because of the absence of CHILDS, DREXEL and BORIE, GRANT'S recognized trainers.

THE Nationals had a very fair Convention at Altoona Tuesday, and nominated HENRY CAREY BAIRD of Philadelphia, for State Treasurer by acclamation. He declined the nomination when PETER SUTTON, an ex-Judge of Indiana county, was nominated on second ballot. The usual platform was adopted.

CITIZEN FOSTER of Ohio, was in Pittsburgh on Tuesday with General ROBISON, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee. They were on their way home from Washington, with the "bar'l" secured by fleecing the Government clerks. A *Chronicle* interviewer reports their business here "to influence the miners of Eastern Ohio, through well known persons in this vicinity, to vote the Republican ticket." In such an enterprise the "bar'l" will come handy.

"THE extra session is at an end. In my judgment, no session of Congress has ever done more for the vindication of the principles of American liberty. We have successfully mantained the principle that the bayonet shall not control the ballot-box; we have repealed the infamous jurors' test oath; we have provided for impartial juries in the Federal courts, North and South, and we have maintained the principle that the Federal Government shall not interfere in the election of officers of the States. A greater declaration in favor of popular liberty has not been made since the adoption o Magna Charta."—*Allen G. Thurman.*

EX-GOVERNOR RAMSEY of Minnesota, has been determined on for Secretary of War, when MCCRARY takes that judgeship. He is a bluff, hearty old fellow, full of tricks and wholly unscrupulous. He is a Pennsylvania German, self-educated. Back in the 40's he was a Whig Congressman from the Dauphin district in this State, and in the Presidential campaign of 1848 was Chairman of the Whig State Committee, and rendered service which General TAYLOR recognized by making him first Governor of the newly formed territory of Minnesota. When Minnesota was admitted as a State in 1858, RAMSEY was defeated for Governor by SIBLEY, Democrat, but was subsequently elected two terms to the United States Senate. On his third attempt at election there was trouble in the party, and SAM MCMILLAN, a Pittsburgh boy, slipped in ahead of "Bluff ALECK," as he is called in derision of his crooked political ways. He is a political jobber of the German type, just as CAMERON is of the Scottish type.

Russia's Asiatic Projects.

The cable reports that thousands of Russian workmen are now engaged in turning the course of the river Oxus into its ancient bed, the object being to afford an easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan. Sir Henry Rawlinson asserts that from B. C. 600 to A. D. 500 the Oxus, with the Jaxartes, emptied itself into the Caspian, and the Aral, as an inland sea, did not exist. Even in A. D. 570 the Aral was only a reedy marsh, and it was not till thirty years later that the influx of the Oxus caused it to swell out in the hollow in which it now lies. In 1224 the Oxus again forced its way into the Caspian and the Aral dried up once more, exposing the ruins of cities that had been swallowed up during its previous expansion. During the whole of the fourteenth century the Oxus poured itself into the Caspian, while its fellow stream, the Jaxartes, was swallowed up in the sands. In the fifteenth century Ruy Gonzales de Clavigo describes it as a noble river, "three miles in breadth, very deep, and traversing with a wonderful force a flat country before falling into the Caspian." In 1720 a Dutch geographer speaks of the river as having two branches, one flowing into the Caspian and the other into the Aral. There are also innumerable other authorities, as to the former course of the Oxus to the Caspian.

The length of the Oxus from its source to the sea of Aral, is variously estimated at from 1,100 to 1,600 miles. It forms the boundary line between Khiva and Bokhara, but by the diversion of its channel has hitherto been useless to Russia either for military or commercial purposes. Up to the present time a Russian army marching on Bokhara or Kniva had to cross the great Balkak Koum desert, where, on more than one occasion, a Russian army perished, and the passage of which was only accomplished by the comparatively small force that conquered Bokhara and Khiva, after encountering great hardships. The interposition of this desert, impassable for large bodies of men, with all the impediments of a military expedition, has been one of the safeguards against the advance of Russia through Afghanistan upon British India. With the Oxus navigable from the Caspian to Khiva no such difficulties as now impede the Russian march would exist, and a tributary Afghanistan might welcome the Russians as deliverers and serve them as allies if they undertook to invade Northern India. The "scientific frontier" which Great Britain has just wrestled from Afghanistan would not, we apprehend in such a case amount to much.

How Potentates are Paid.

The "Civil Lists" of the rulers of Europe present some curious contrasts. Excepting the Czar, who is above a civil list, and the Sultan, who would be only too glad of one if he could get it, the sovereigns of Europe have for some time past had to content themselves with fixed incomes. In England, the first sovereigns of the House of Brunswick got as much as $5,000,000 a year. George IV found no difficulty in getting through the $4,500,000 a year that Parliament allowed him, which was still further reduced for the "Sailor King." Queen Victoria's list is fixed by the statute of 1837 at $1,925,000 per annum. The Rigsdad only shows the King of Denmark $275,000 a year, and the King of the Netherlands gets about the same amount. King Louis of Portugal has $400,000 a year to spend, while the Spanish Cortes made Alfonsi XII an allowance of $1,400,000 a year. The Emperor William, with his simple tastes, must find it impossible to get through the more than $4,000,000 of his civil list, especially as he enjoys the income as well of a considerable landed property, while the $3,000,000 which the Italians pay King Humbert is a good deal to take from them when we consider their present circumstances. All that the Black Mountains can find to put in the pocket of their Hospodar is something under $15,000 a year, though Prince Nicholas enjoys a pension from his patron, the Czar of Rasia, of 9,000 ducats, settled on Prince Peter II and his descendants in 1837 by the late Czar. The new Hospodar, Prince Alexander I. of Bulgaria, has an allowance settled by the Constituante at $1,100,000 a year.

JOHN BRIGHT, being asked by a correspondent to support a motion in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the causes of the present depression of trade, replied that it would lead to nothing except to prove that with free imports of corn, bad harvests are bad for farmers, and that the omnipotence of Parliament fails when it seeks to control the seasons, and that therefore, it cannot step in by legislation materially to mitigate the admitted sufferings of the farmers. These great changes, he urged, are not in the power of Congreses or Parliaments; they are in the ordering of Nature, and people must accept them, always endeavoring not to aggravate them by their own follies. He is confident that if Parliament would keep out of foreign broils—if it would conduct the Government of the country at an expenditure of £30,000,000 instead of £30,000,000 in the year—if it would devote its time and labors to questions of home interest rather than to those which involve the sacrifice of blood and treasure in remote lands, such times of depression would visit England more rarely.

GERMANY'S loss through her silver sales have been very conclusively proved, and the importance of adhering to the order suspending the sales of silver can hardly be considered a matter of debate. Up to the present time 629,000,000 silver coins have been melted down and 539,000,000 sold. The loss on these sales amounted to 14 1-5 per cent. Since 1878 the price of silver has fallen considerably, and in the seven months ending on the 19th of May last, the date on sales, the price did not exceed $1.08, while sometimes it fell as low as $1 per ounce. That would give a loss on sales of 21 per cent. The silver sold in this year amounting to $6,000,000, resulted, consequently in making the nominal loss $20,000,000, and the actual loss $15,000,000. What silver the Government still has to sell, and what will be lost on the sale cannot be calculated definitely.

"GOD and the Continental Congress" is the label borne by a sword of Ethan Allen, hero of Ticonderoga, that has just been presented to the Kentucky Historical Society. This dirk-edged, lion-hilted piece of steel was sold to a relic-hunter by one of Allen's kinsmen and fell into the possession of T. A. Horusey, who passes it over to his State-

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IRRELIGIOUS WEATHER.

In this unconscionable weather,
Collars and morals wilt together,
For it's hard to keep to strict sobriety.
Or persevere in vital piety,
When one, as one is apt to, thinks
Of cobblers and other cooling drinks,
And people rarely think of heaven,
When the mercury stands at 97.

—*Lebanon Herald.*

GOD'S ACRE.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls
The burial ground "God's acre!" It is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison upon the sleeping dust.
Into its furrows shall we all be cast,
In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.
—*Longfellow.*

A SUNSTROKE.

If a body takes a toddy
Largely made of rye,
If that toddy "knocks" a body
Need a body sigh?
Anybody that drinks a toddy,
(Weather fit to fry)
Then that body takes big chances
Other worlds to try.

—*St. Louis Times.*

NILSSON has $150,000 invested in United States bonds.

AT the free baths in New York last week 118,717 males, and 58, 547 females bathed.

CONVICTS are inclosing Senator Hill's forty-thousand-acre sheep ranch in Georgia with a stone wall. Seven miles of the wall are now finished.

THE New York *World* hears that there is an "agent" named Pond traveling with Talmage, who hires the halls and works up the enthusiasm.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER is known in Washington as the man who stands up in the street cars, just as if he had no right to his seat.

CHIEF JUSTICE DEADERICK, of Tennessee, predicts that the people of that State will ratify the settlement of the debt as decided upon at the last session of the Legislature.

"LANDLADY," said he, "the coffee is not settled." "No," she replied, "but it comes as near it as your last month's board bill does;" and that man never spoke again during the meal.

M. MEISSONIER several years ago began a portrait of the late Prince Imperial, which the events of 1870 prevented him from finishing. He now intends to complete it and send it to the Empress.

MR. BENNY of the London *Telegraph*, has arrived at Montreal, and announces his intention of lecturing in Canada and the United States on "Eccentric Englishmen and English Eccentricities."

FANNY DAVENPORT, who is resting at her mother's cottage in Canton, Pa., will begin her starring tour under T. W. Davey's management on September 5. She will add to her repertoire the melodrama of "The Child-Stealer," which Lucille Western used to make so popular.

IT is said to be more difficult to obtain farm help around Topeka, Kansas, now than before the influx of Southern darkeys. Several hundred colored people have quarters at the barracks in Topeka, but they are so well clothed and fed that they often refuse good offers to go to work.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Christian Advocate* remarks with some excitement: "An old barn in the mountain section of North Carolina, calling itself a college, and run by people who had better be 'worming tobacco,' has conferred the degree of D.D. upon a village insurance agent."

MRS. HICKS LORD has just written a receipt for $85,000 clear cash, which she accepts in lieu of the $100,000 which Mr. Lord provided should be paid to her six months after his death. A portion of the estate was sold and more of it was mortgaged to pay the amount.

GEN. E. W. HICKS, commandant of the National House, at Milwaukee, is said to be dying from a wound received while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Antietam, on September 17, 1862. He was shot through the stomach by a Minie-ball, and was one of four who survived wounds of that kind inflicted during the war.

VAN ZANDT, the eloquent governor of Little Rhody, recently made a speech terribly denunciatory of the pernicious doctrine of States Rights, but attention is invited to the fact that when Rear Admiral Peyson, of the French navy, appeared at Newport Van Zandt assumed all the airs of a monarch who owned his little constituency, instead of representing the vote of a few mills.

HENRY BESSEMER, the English inventor, has taken out 160 patents, almost as many as Edison, and one of them, his process for making steel, ranks as one of the most brilliant inventions of the century. It converts pig iron into steel in a few minutes, and has reduced the price of steel rails per ton from $200 to $30. Ten times as much steel is used in the world now as was used prior to 1856.

W. G. STEVENSON of Edinburgh, has just completed in Sicilian marble the statue of Burns, the central feature of the Kilmarnock monument which is to be unveiled August 9. The figure is poised on the right leg, the left being slightly advanced. The left hand grasps a note-book, resting on a broken stump, near the root of which a daisy grows. The right hand holds a pencil.

MRS. FITZHUGH, the relict of Henry Fitzhugh, and a grand-niece of George Washington, has taken up her residence in Charleston, West Virginia. She will be ninety years of age in November, but retains her mental faculties and is in sound bodily health. She remembers Washington, for he oftened visited the house of her father, Judge Nicholas Fitzhugh, in Alexandria, near which Mount Vernon lies.

THE will of the late John A. Smull bequeaths an estate valued at between fifty and sixty-five thousand dollars. The principal part of the estate is devised equally to his cousin, Miss Mary Pauli, and his brother, William P. Smull, in trust, who have the privilege of disposing of the property by will; and failing to do so, the latter's interest is to be given to the Home for the Friendless in Harrisburg, for the erection of a memorial hall to his mother, Harriet Pauli Smull.

THE housekeepers, merchants and all other gas consumers in New York are rejoicing in the recent reduction, which has been made by nearly all the companies doing business in that city, in the cost of illuminating their dwellings and stores. The largest company, the Manhattan, which has about twenty-seven thousand customers, sells gas, since July 1, to the largest consumers at $1 25 per 1,000 feet, and to those who consume less than 10,000 cubic feet a month, $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, and all the other companies are said to be prepared for a similar reduction.

WANTED, A BARREL OF CASH

The Exigencies of the Republican Canvass in Ohio.

Foster in Washington Seeking Materials of War to Buy up Ohio.

(N. Y. Sun Special.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A burly-figured man of medium size, with a plump face ornamented with a brown moustache and chin whiskers, stole quietly into the Riggs House this morning, and was welcomed by the clerk as ex-Congressman Charles Foster of Ohio, the Republican candidate for Governor against Ewing. Foster's black eyes snapped good-naturedly as he told the clerk that he guessed that he would not register, as he was anxious to avoid the interviewing embraces of the reporters of Washington. Washington was too dull, however, for such a well known figure as Foster's to escape notice. After his breakfast Foster went to see Hayes and John Sherman, with whom he spent the greater part of the day. His trip East and his call here mean but one thing only, and that is that the campaign in Ohio is a desperately tight one, and that a Republican barrel of money must be opened if success is to be had. John Sherman was able to inform Foster that the work of fleecing the clerks was already well under way, and that upward of $100,000 could be realized from that source during the season. Said Sherman to Foster: "The clerks are working under a new plan this year. Out of deference to the civil service system, you know, we call for volunteer subscriptions, and do not make assessments. Of course it is understood that if a man does not volunteer his place will be needed by a more generous man." At least this was the substance of the information conveyed, if it is not the exact language.

Foster, of course, talks as any candidate talks when approached by newspaper men. He says to them that he is the best man in Ohio, and that the boys are with him. He assumes an attitude of bewitching candor as he says Ewing is a strong man and the strongest that could be run against him. With his own friends, however, Foster does not play so busy a hand of bluff. He admits that he is worried, and that the whole canvass is bitter and decidedly uncertain. To make a campaign upon stalwart issues is impossible, for with a worthy tradesman on the Republican ticket who delved for dollars during the war, and two soldiers who fought to preserve the Union on the other, there is but little chance for the Republicans to raise the stalwart issues. In a little knot of friends to-day, Foster said that Ohio was not like Michigan last fall. If he only had Zach Chandler at the helm he would not worry.

"How is that?" was asked.

"Oh," said Foster, with a laugh, "I will never forget my visit to Michigan last fall. I was up there in the campaign, you know. The day of the election I was in Detroit. About six o'clock I went up to Zach's place in Fort street. There sat Chandler with a bottle of whisky upon the table by his side, busily reading a dispatch beside him. 'Have a drink, Charley?' said Zach, 'It is the first bottle I have opened during the canvass. I never drink until a campaign is over.' I made some remark about the result of the day, and asked Chandler if he had heard anything yet, or had any idea of how the State had gone. Chandler smiled grimly as he tossed a dispatch to me which read as follows: 'Michigan has gone Republican by 20,000 majority—Z. Chandler.' 'That,' said Chandler, 'is the dispatch I send out to the Associated Press at midnight.' 'But you have not received a single return yet?' Zach winked as he said, 'I know it, but I have put twenty thousand dollars into this canvass, and I guess I know where the majority lies as well now as after the returns are in.' The end proved the truth of his assertion, as the following morning I saw this dispatch printed in all the papers."

It is to insure this certainty of prediction that Foster is here seeking materials of war.

THE UP GRADE.

Business Outlook Based on Failures of the Past Six Months.

A Falling Off of 1900 Failures and a Decrease of 65 Millions Liabilities.

That the condition of trade has materially improved throughout the country, is shown by the fact that business failures have largely decreased. The best authority on this subject is the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., and we have been furnished with important information from their Agency in advance of the publication of their semi-annual circular. From the figures published by Messrs. Dun & Co., we glean the following:

"The failures for the second quarter in the present year are 1,534 in number and 22 millions of dollars in amount of liabilities. These figures are notably less than in any single quarter of the past five years. As compared with the second quarter of 1878, the difference in favor of the last three months is very marked, indicating a decrease of over 900 failures in that period, with a decline in liabilities of 26 millions in the quarter—a lessened loss or lock up by bad debts of over two millions per week."

So, too, if we make the comparison for six months, the results are equally gratifying. For the first six months of 1879, the failures in the United States were 4,058 in number, as against 5,825 for the first six months of 1878. The liabilities, in the same period of this year, are only $65,000,000, as against $130,000,000 for the first six months of last year. The difference in favor of 1879 is, therefore, that there have been nearly two thousand (1,969) less failures, while the extent of liabilities shows a decrease of over $65,000,000—precisely one-half of what they were in the first six months of 1878. Not the least gratifying feature is the marked reduction in the average indebtedness of each failure, as shown by the foregoing table. Upon the facts as revealed by these figures, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. remark:

"To show how completely reversed is the condition of trade, so far as indicated by these statistics, as compared with last year, we quote a sentence contained in our circular issued this day one year ago, referring to the failures of the first half of 1878: 'These figures of increase in failures and liabilities are of very grave import, for never before in an equal period in the history of the country have business misfortunes been so numerous, or aggregate an amount of loss by bad debts so great.' To-day, in contradistinction to this gloomy picture, it is our great good fortune to say that never before in our experience in the compilation of these statistics, has the decrease in mercantile casualties been so marked; in no previous period has the comparison of losses by bad debts been so favorable, as at the present hour."

The indications are numerous on every hand of an improved condition of business, yet none are more significant than the decrease in failures. Aside from the direct losses of large sums through misfortunes of this character, the amount locked up in estates awaiting adjustment is a most serious withdrawal from active capital. But even greater than this is the effect upon the confidence so essential to business pursuits.

In relation to the growth in the volume of business in the past six months, as compared with the transactions of the same period in 1878, the circular before us contains returns from all the clearing houses in the country, some twenty-two in number, located in the chief centres of finance. From figures it appears that the total settlements, or balances to be adjusted between the various banks, indicted an increase of business all over the country exceeding twenty per cent. There are seven out of the twenty-two cities whose returns show a decrease in the six months from local causes, which in the next six months may not prevail; but that the total result should in the six months show a gain of one-fifth notwithstanding these local influences, is next to the failure figures themselves, a very satisfactory showing.

The circular before us contains brief, but explicit, reports from forty or fifty representative cities, furnished by the branch managers of the agency at each locality, after consulting the best local authorities. The result is a photograph of the business of the entire country, of a most encouraging character, and as the Agency says:

"No one can peruse them without being convinced that not only is the dawn of better days upon us, but that a country so blessed with abundant resources, in the hands of a skilful and intelligent people to apply them to the best advantage, must soon, now that the tide is changed, achieve a marked and permanent prosperity."

The review of the business of Pittsburg is of sufficient interest to quote entire. It is reported that—

"For the past six months trade has been comparatively healthy, the volume of goods sold has been larger than for the corresponding period in several years preceding, and whilst prices have remained too low to be altogether satisfactory, there is more firmness than hitherto, and in some goods a slight advance has been made. Our prospects for the ensuing six months are, on the whole, encouraging. Our steel mills are well supplied with orders, which are procured with increasing facility, and in this branch of industry there is no lack of confidence in the future. The iron trade is hardly so prosperous, but business is increasing, and indications point toward somewhat higher prices and increasing profit. The glass manufacturers have not yet emerged from a prolonged struggle with their employes, and are consequently laboring under considerable disadvantage; but it is altogether likely that differences will be shortly settled on an equitable basis, when our splendid facilities for the manufacture of this class of goods will soon regain the ground that has been temporarily lost. The coal trade this spring has been greatly interfered with, first by a protracted strike, and next by a long continued stage of low water, imprisoning millions of bushels that are awaiting transportation to the lower ports. In the jobbing retail trades generally a healthy state of affairs exists. Competition has been thinned out until there appears to be sufficient trade for the support of existing business houses, and the condition of the crops in our immediate district is such as to warrant us in anticipating an increase of business during the latter half of the year. In taking this encouraging view of affairs, it would be unwise to anticipate a sudden era of large profits; on the contrary, we simply look for a good volume of business at tolerably close margins, but with sufficient lee-way to enable the prudent manager to show an increase, though possibly only a moderate one, at the end of the year."

INJURED AFFECTIONS.

$5,000 Wanted from the Alleged Destroyer of Business and Happiness.

Upon the affidavit of John Roehm, a capias in trespass on the case, to use a legal phrase, was issued by the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, for Perry W. Dice. The affidavit was presented before Judge Ewing, and the bail to be given by Dice for his appearance to answer the complaint was fixed at $2,000. Roehm sets forth in his affidavit: That he was married on July 17th, 1870, to Theresa Grail, and removed in 1876 to Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa., where he resided in the most perfect harmony and happiness with his wife, being greatly assisted by her in the prosecution of his business, that of a baker and confectioner; that in the early part of 1877 Dice formed an acquaintance with his (Roehm's) wife, and soon after, as the deponent is informed, made improper advances to her, by letters and conversation, urging her to desert her husband and to disregard her marriage vows; that about May 1, 1877, and frequently thereafter, Dice was discovered in illicit intercourse with deponent's wife, and finally succeeded in completely estranging her affections from her lawful husband, thereby destroying their domestic happiness and harmony, rendering his wife openly disloyal to her marriage relations and making it utterly impossible for the deponent, on account of the common repute of his wife, to live longer with her or to allow him the government or control of his children; that by letters and otherwise Dice appealed to deponent's wife to leave him, representing to her if she would do so he would support her and protect her against her husband, the deponent; that for these reasons proceedings in divorce were entered, and are now pending. Roehm further sets forth that his business in Enon Valley, by reason of unfaithful acts of his wife, has been so damaged that he was compelled to sell out at great pecuniary loss, and removed thence to Allegheny city; that shortly after the discovery of Dice's relations with Mrs. Roehm, Dice left this place, and his whereabouts were unknown to deponent until quite recently. By reason of the acts and unlawful solicitations of Dice, as set forth, Roehm claims that he has been greatly injured and damaged in his social and domestic relations; that his home has been ruined and his business destroyed. Roehm claims damages in the amount of $5,000 for the injury done him.

AN infallible remedy for fever and ague is AYER'S AGUE CURE. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

One of the Fortunate Ticket-holders of the Commonwealth Distribution Co—$10,000 for Only $2.—Next Drawing July 31st.

WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., July 12, 1879.

I take pleasure in stating to the public that I was the holder of ticket No. **3,760** which drew **$10,000** in the 9th Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., for which I paid **$2** and the same was promptly paid on presentation at the office of the Company, Louisville, Ky., and I consider the company very prompt, and worthy of patronage. J. S. BENNETT.

Next Drawing July **31st**. Unprecedented Scheme. **$112,400** in prizes. Tickets **$2**. Address at once, T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec., Courier-Journal Bld'g, Louisville, Ky., or same at **163** Broadway, New York. d&Wlt

The Strike at Mckeesport.

Considerable sympathy is felt among our citizens for the employes of the butt-weld mill, who struck on Wednesday because an order was issued from the office restricting them from going outside of the mill for fresh air during the idle moments. However, the management of the mill say there has been so many complaints of the malicious mischief of the butt-weld boys during their rests that they are compelled to take this means of preventing it.—*Paragon.*

A New Form of Investment.

The influx of wealth into this country after the past seven years of dullness is beginning to increase the speculative feeling in all channels of trade. Already the business centres are lively with the praises of mining, manufacturing, railroad, real estate and other speculations; but strange to say, so great is the well deserved confidence in the strict integrity characterizing every action of the managers of the celebrated Louisiana Lottery that the tickets for the monthly grand drawings which cost two dollars each are a favorite purchase of the leading bankers and brokers in all the large cities. M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., or at No. **319** Broadway, New York city, will give all desired information. jy16 1id&W

Democratic State Convention.

Harmony and Good Feeling Characterize Its Proceedings.

General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, Permanent President.

A Ringing Platform Reciting the Issues of the Hour.

D. O. Barr Nominated for State Treasurer by Acclamation.

Chairman of State Committee to be Named by Canditdate and President of the Convention.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, July 16.—The Democratic Convention which was held to-day was one of the largest and most harmonious that ever assembled in this city, and embraced the representative men from all sections of the State. The local committee had made ample and complete arrangements.

CHAIRMAN SPEER'S OPENING SPEECH.

Promptly at 12 o'clock, Chairman Speer called the Convention to order in the grand Opera House, opening it with a short and well advised speech, in which he pretty clearly outlined the course he proposed to pursue in regard to the contests in Philadelphia. He said: The day and hour named by the Democratic State Committee for the meeting of the Democratic Convention now having arrived, the Convention will come to order. There have been notices of contest served, and I have made out a list of delegates which will be called by the Secretary, showing over two hundred delegates whose seats are not disputed. As the roll is called, gentlemen contesting will arise and announce their contest.

I shall now appoint the following temporary Secretaries: Major Elbridge McConkey, P. J. Pierce, Wm. McCully, Milton A. Embick, W. S. Gregory, W. P. Furey, P. Gray Meek, John C. Barr, W. Hayes Grier, E. H. Davis and W. C. Galbraith. The Secretary will now call the roll immediately.

THE VAUX DELEGATES NOT ADMITTED.

After the call of the roll, ex-Mayor Vaux arose and said: Mr. Chairman—I desire to call the attention of this convention to the list of delegates elected by the county of Philadelphia to represent the Democracy of that county for this convention to take such action as may seem proper.

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy then arose, and turning toward Mr. Vaux, said: Under the order of this body, it was ordered that when the list of delegates was called, contestants should arise and announce their contest. As no man arose when my name was called, my seat is not contested. I raise the point of order that this communication cannot be read now, as it is out of order. I now move this communication be laid on the table.

A delegate moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Contested Seats, when appointed.

Without taking a vote or ruling on the point of order, Chairman Speer called for music, which was given.

Mr. Vaux, after music by the band, said he desired to make a few remarks in reply to his learned friend from Philadelphia, Mr. Cassidy. He said where there was no contest the delegate was entitled to the seat. I wish to say that we raise no question of contest. We will bow in submission if the Chair rules this point of order well taken and the convention sustains him.

Mr. Cassidy—I want to say that Mr. Vaux speaks here only by grace.

Mr. Vaux—I always do. Repeat that. It sounds well.

Mr. Cassidy—My relations with that gentleman (pointing towards Mr. Vaux), have been too old for me to enter into a dispute with him at this time. I only want to say that the proper spirit possesses him now; that he declares himself willing to bow with deference to the will of the convention.

Mr. Coffroth wanted to know how a point of order could be entertained until the convention had adopted rules for its government.

The Chairman informed the convention that it was only a mob, except so far as it was restrained by its gentlemanly instincts. He himself was but a bobolink, a mere temporary mouthpiece. He could know nothing but the rules of the party, and under them he must rule Mr. Cassidy's point of order well taken, and refuse the reading of the Vaux's communication.

The Chairman's ruling was loudly applauded, and Mr. Vaux's delegates withdrew.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Reily of Schylkill nominated Hon. R. E. James of Northampton, for temporary Chairman.

Mr. Mullaly of Luzerne, presented the name of Edwin Shortz.

Mr. Black of York, named E. A. Worrell of Philadelphia.

The clerks then proceeded to call the roll on the election of a temporary chairman, the vote resulting as follows:

R. E. James	118
Edwin Shortz	49
E. R. Worrell	61

At the conclusion of the roll call, it was understood that the vote was close. Mr. James had but one less than a majority when several persons changed from Shortz to James and thus elected him.

The chair declared Mr. James duly elected, and on motion it was made unanimous.

SPEECH OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. James was escorted to the platform by Messrs. Shortz and Worrell, and was introduced by Mr. Worrell. On assuming the Chair, Mr. James said: Permit me to return to you my sincerest thanks for the honor you have so generously, and perhaps so unwisely accorded me by this nomination. I ask your hearty co-operation that the business may be conducted promptly and wisely. Let the good of the party guide you. Harmony and unity should prevail. Everything else should be placed in the background. I am aware that you are laboring under the severe infliction of hot weather, and I will not prolong my remarks further than to again return you my thanks.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted to govern the Convention.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution relating to the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Permanent Organization, and referring all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions. Agreed to.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Committee consist of one member from each Senatorial district, to be elected by the members of said district.

The Secretary then called the roll of Senatorial districts and the names of members of the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions and Organization were handed in.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Hon. R. Milton Speer for the able manner in which he presided over the preliminary deliberations of the Convention.

The delegates then handed to the Secretary the names of those selected to serve on the Committees on Resolutions, Contested Seats and Permanent Organization, after which the Convention fell into a confusion from which no one could extricate it, and in their desperation, a recess was taken till four o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock, when the reports of the various committees were read and odopted. The Committee on Organization reported for permanent Chairman the name of Hon. A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, which was received with great applause, and he was conducted to the chair, when he said he was sensible of the honor conferred. The occasion was one of importance. The platform should be one of exceptional merit. No military interference should be tolerated by freemen. No deputy or special marshals shall be appointed by the United States Government. With these sentiments as our watchword, our victory is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. He then thanked the convention and said, we are now ready to proceed to business.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second—That the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Third—That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and upturns the very foundation of self government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will, in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Ruthreford B. Hayes having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim o the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party as of old favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the General Government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower House of Congress have saved the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for honest labor, and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth—That we look with alarm and apprehension on the pretensions of great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Tenth—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of the ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh—That the present condition of the State Treasury, a bankrupt general fund, and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

On a motion to adopt, Mr. Daniel McLaughlinof Cambria, asked leave to present a minority report on the financial plank of the platform.

A point of order was raised that the convention had already decided to refer all resolutions to the committee without debate, but the Chairman would not sustain the point, and Mr. McLaughlin was invited to the platform to state his views. He explained that, while he approved of the letter and spirit of the resolutions, he took exceptions to one feature, and desired to have the convention put itself right on the money question, and resolve in favor of the Ohio idea as promulgated in their late convention.

Mr. Cassidy, as Chairman of the Committee, hoped that not a line would be effaced nor an I dotted, as the committee was full and the subject fully discussed.

A motion to adopt the McLaughlin amendment was voted down, and the original resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

INDORSEMENT OF THE CANDIDATE.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

That in D. O. Barr, this day nominated for State Treasurer, we present a candidate for State Treasurer entitled to the confidence of the people—one who, if elected, will keep the public moneys safely, make known his places of deposits, hold his books and papers open to inspection, and preserve the Commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury ring.

D. O. BARR NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Nominations were then called for, and Erwin Steele of Schuylkill county, nominated Mr. D. O. Barr.

The nomination was seconded by J. H. Crawford of Beaver county, who said that he gladly contributed his voice and vote to Mr. Barr, and believed that he was but expressing the feelings of the people of Beaver county when he said that no man in the Commonwealth had a better record for integrity or was more deserving of the distinguished honors the party was about to confer on him. With him to lead our column in the coming struggle against the misrule, corruption and fraud of the governing party, there could be no such word as "fail."

Mr. D. C. Dessinger of Northumberland, and Mr. Mish of Lebanon, were also nominated, but before balloting began they were withdrawn, and Hon. S. F. Patterson then moved that Mr. Barr be nominated by acclamation.

The motion was put and carried with a long, loud and unanimous aye.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Barr, but before that gentleman could get forward the Newmeyer State Capital band struck up a lively air amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Mr. John H. Uhl of Somerset county, then offered a resolution providing for the selection of a Chairman of the State Committee by the permanent Chairman of the convention and the candidate.

W. Hayes Grier of Columbia, Lancaster county, offered an amendment making it the duty of the convention to make the selection by ballot. He said that the party with occasional exceptions had selected its own chairman for twenty years, and we ought not to depart from the usage of the party.

George W. Miller of Washington county, took exceptions to the selection of a chairman by the convention, and insisted that since the convention most worthily bestowed its substantial honors by acclamation on the two gentlemen whom they propose should appoint the Chairman, he could not see why they should now hesitate to complete their work and put in the power of our standard bearer to have a harmonious and an effective organization.

The amendment of Mr. Grier was then voted down, the ballot resulting, for the amendment, 94; against the amendment, 113. The original resolution giving the candidate and Chairman power to appoint was then carried with but few dissenting voices.

After the applause over the result had subsided, loud calls were made for the nominee. He came front to the President's desk and said:

SPEECH OF THE CANDIDATE.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you earnestly, heartily and cordially for the distinguished honor of being unanimously made your candidate for the responsible position of State Treasurer. I can only say, that, should the choice of this convention be confirmed by the people at the polls, the confidence will not be misplaced in so far as it can be met by a rigid compliance with the law on my part, or a determination to administer the trust solely in the interests of the Commonwealth and taxpayer.

The convention then adjourned, and the sweltering crowd dispersed amid much cheering and enthusiasm. J. C. B.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Below we give a list of delegates to the convention so far as received:

Senatorial Delegates.

1. John W. Gallagher,	26. ———
2. Thos. Ryan,	27. A. M. Ptahler,
3. Thos. L. Stearns,	28. Commodore P. Black,
4. Jefferson J. Young,	29. Geo. K. Kearcher,
5. J. P. McFadden,	30. J. J. Coolinan,
6. Lewis C. Cassidy,	31. R. H. Lee,
7. J. J. Brodhurst,	32. J. C. Fetty,
8. Geo. H. Stuart,	33. John Sweeny,
9 Silas S. Sample,	34. T. C. Hipple,
10. Jas B. Caudy,	35. Robt. L. Johnson,
11. F. R. Bruner,	36. John H. Uhl,
12. Warren G. Evans,	37. Silas M. Clark,
13. W. W. Hasser,	38. W. L. Corbett,
14. E. R. Werkman,	39. A. A. Stewart,
15. E. M. Hofer,	40. John Thorndell,
16. C. F. Haines,	41. H. Maher,
17. J. W. Keith,	42. R. M. Gibson,
18. David Engleman,	43. John B. Larkin,
19. Geo. R. Guss,	44. P. N. Gutherie,
20. F. A. Beamish,	45. Patrick Foley,
21. C. Ben Johnson,	46. G. W. Miller,
22. Thos. Mellhenny,	47. C. W. Whistler,
23. Wm. Benedict,	48. Orris Hall,
24. ———	49. Orange Noble,
25. ———	50. L. F. McLaughlin.

Representative Delegates.

Adams—Joseph L. Shorb, H. J. Myers.
Allegheny—1st dist.—S. R. Stewart, James Callery, W. F. Richardson.
2—Dennis Boyle and Walter Beaumont.
3—James Lappan.
4—Hon. Joseph Hayes, Hon. S. F. Patterson, Henry Meyer, Wm. Ruhe.
5—Hon. John Birmingham and Joseph A. Skelly.
6—D. C. Bowers and Dr. H. R. O'Connor.
Armstrong—T. M. McKiernan, Alfred Hicks.
Bedford—A. J. Sansom, Rufus H. Black.
Berks—John H. Spatz, Jacob Kahn, Cyrus Levan, John A. Conrad, T. C. Keffer, M. N. Bidder.
Beaver—Frank H. Crawford, J. J. Smyth.
Blair—D. D. Wood, R. P. Horrell.
Bradford—Ira H. Smith, Wm. Johnson, Edward Herrick.
Bucks—A. H. Jones, James W. Carver, Eugene James, James V. Smith.
Butler—W. Ford, F. Rieber.
Cambria—Daniel McLaughlin, N. Horn.
Cameron—J. B. Newton.
Carbon—Jas. A. L. Sheetz.
Centre—James T. McClain, Cyrus Brumgart.
Chester—W. Friday, R. Jones Monaghan, W. C. Jones, John Cavanaugh.
Clarion—W. T. Gregory, G. F. Kribbs.
Clearfield—Adam Humphries.
Clinton—P. Prindible.
Columbia—Wm. Krickbaum, Mahlin Hamlin.
Crawford—J. H. Gray, B. F. Porter, J. M. Sweany, Martin Y. Walsh.
Cumberland—H. M. Bowman, A. A. Gillespie.
Dauphin—D. C. Mayer, Nelson Enders, George M. Hocker.
Delaware—N. Reilly, Wm. Ladonas.
Erie—Alfred Short, F. C. McLean, Clark Barlow, D. R. Beck.
Fayette—Adam Jacobs, Isaac W. Rutter.
Forest—J. E. Blaine.
Franklin—John Goetz, Simon Bitner, C. C. Gehnik.
Fulton—Adam Boerner.
Greene—J. P. Cossgray.
Huntingdon—W. H. DeArmit, W. H. Woomer.
Indiana—Harry C. Wilson, M. E. Brown.
Jefferson—Homer C. Bair.
Juniata—G. D. Arnold.
Lancaster—H. A. Miley, John L. Fasnacht, J. L. Jacobs, John H. DeHaven, Samuel Long, H. S. Townsend.
Lawrence—T. B. Clendenin, Lewis Fiter.
Lebanon—John A. Swope, Jacob L. Rise.
Lehigh—J. S. Dillenger, W. H. Horn, C. F. Shultz.
Lycoming—John B. Beck, Joseph McLain, M. McGardle.
Luzerne and Lackawanna—P. B. Reynolds, Edwin Shortz, John A. Gorman, T. C. Mullally, J. P. Reap, Wesley Johnson, P. W. Stokes, J. J. O'Boyle, T. F. Quigley.
McKean—N. J. Tutts.
Mercer—Frank H. McGuigan, P. Clarke, Jno. G. Brush.
Mifflin—Geo. Bates.
Monroe—A. O. Greenwald.
Montgomery—Abraham Hallman, Nelson O'Natlle, Chas. H. Marple, Wm. H. Sutton, F. M. Knife.
Northampton—R. E. James, H. B. Fish, N. A. Fulmer.
Perry—W. W. Frymire.
Northumberland—James McDevitt, Dr. Stoner.
Philadelphia—1st district—John Cooper, C. M. Lisenring.
2—Patrick Dougherty, Wm. Yeager.
3—Henry F. Cantlin.
4—James Hyland.
5—John J. Kennedy.
6—M. Killackey.
7—John Lynch, B. Meagher.
8—James Crawford.
9—Charles Somers.
10—William McIntyre.
11—John Daley.
12—John Haggerty.
13—J. Casper Hill.
14—Joseph B. Vankirk.
15—Philip McCullough, Michael J. Fahy, John McGuigan.
16—Jacob Stimber.
17—Jacob Myers.
18—George Rotan, Lewis W. Huttenlock.
19—W. W. Kerr, John Gormley, Martin Walsh.
20—Walter Maguire, Thomas McGowen.
21—Thomas Delehanty.
22—John R. Maxwell.
23—Edward R. Worrell.
24—Harry L. Sloan.
25—George L. Pallott.
26—Joseph Donnelly, Joseph Peoples.
27—Wm. Wilfong.
28—Benj. F. Dutton.
Pike—Geo. M. Bosler.
Schuylkill—J. Irwin Steel, Israel Applegate, Hiram Robinhold, James B. O'Rielly, Joel B. McClamont, Joseph Estenperger.
Snyder—C. P. Ulrich.
Somerset—Jas. J. Kerr, Hon. A. H. Coffroth.
Susquehanna—Eugene B. Hawley, C. C. Mills.
Sullivan—B. Rush Jackson.
Tioga—Jno. L. Sexton, Jr., F. G. Churchill.
Union—Chas. Aurand.
Venango—C. M. Hoover, Thos. McKee, Jno. J. O'Leary.
Warren—D. W. Clark.
Washington—John Birch, John Q. A. Boyd, James F. McCarrell.
Westmoreland—William Donnelly, Hon. John Latta, W. K. Hunter.
Wyoming—F. H. Platt.
York—Wm. F. Bay Stewart, N. M. Warner, Emanuel Smith, James R. Schmidt.

THE CANDIDATE.

BRIEF SKETCH OF DANIEL O. BARR, CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

DANIEL O. BARR, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, in 1840 and received his education at the common school of that place. His first employment was in the store of Wm. Maher of that town. Mr. Phillip Collins, of the firm of P. & T. Collins, the railway contractors, gave him a position under them in the construction of the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the completion of that work he learned telegraphing at the Blairsville intersection of the Indiana branch, and was stationed in charge of the office at South Fork on the mountain division of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in one month after he had commenced to learn. He soon came under the observation of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was then the Superintendent of the western division of that road, who sent him to his office in Pittsburgh as one of the principal operators there. Upon Mr. Scott's removal from Pittsburgh to Altoona as General Superintendent of the road, Mr. Barr accepted an appointment in the old Pittsburgh Trust Company, now the First National Bank of Pittsburgh; one of the largest and most admirably managed banking institutions in the State, which place he entered on the 16th day of July, 1858, just twenty-one years ago, where he has remained ever since.

In 1869 he was nominated by the Democrats in the Legislature as the candidate for State Treasurer, as a compliment to him for the active part he had taken in that and previous campaigns, and again in 1870 he was the regular caucus nominee of the Democrats in the Legislature for State Treasurer, but the party was in the minority both years, and Republican Treasurers were elected. Two years ago his name was presented to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for State Treasurer, and for five ballots, in which he sometimes led his competitor Col. Noyes, he contended for the nomination even when the position of the contest was against him by the nomination of Judge Trunkey from the West. Mr. Barr's life has been one of quiet usefulness. He naturally won for himself friends wherever he went. Sympathetic with others in their troubles and considerate of their wants, his hand had often reached out quietly to succor those who needed aid and to-day he has more personal friends in the community in which he lives than almost any man who could be named. He has ever been a faithful worker for the party, has attended many of the State and National Conventions, and was one of the committee of thirty-three at Reading appointed to select the Democratic delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Always moderate and restrained in all his actions and expressions, he has attracted to himself that kind of friendship and support which is very hard to take from any one who has it. His nomination illustrates this. Wherever he made a friend in any part of the State, that friend seemed to have brought others and to stand up with enthusiasm for him.

KEYSTONE GREENBACKERS.

Session of the State Convention in Altoona—Text of Resolutfons Adopted.

Peter Sutton Nominated for State Treasurer After Nomination of H. Carey Baird, Who Declines.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALTOONA, PA., July 15.—The National Greenback Labor party of this State met in convention in the Opera House to day. About 120 delegates were in attendance from the different counties of the State.

The convention was called to order at eleven o'clock by Chairman Dewees, after which T. A. Armstrong of Pittsburgh, was chosen Temporary Chairman; Homer McGaw, Frank Smith, J. B. Duff and J. H. Hines, Temporary Secretaries.

Various committees were appointed, after which a recess was taken.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention reassembled at two o'clock. After a short address by the Hon. Samuel Calvin of Hollidaysburg, and a song from J. C. Turner of Luzerne, the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported S. R. Mason of Mercer county, late candidate for Governor, as the Permanent Chairman. The usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed.

The convention then proceeded to put in nomination candidates for State Treasurer. H. Carey Baird of Philadelphia, S. S. Wellar of Wilkesbarre, Wm. C. Plummer of Venango county, and Judge Peter Sutton of Indiana county, were placed in nomination. All the names except Henry Carey Baird were withdrawn, and his nomination made by acclamation with a hurrah.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions as the platform of the party:

The National Greenback labor party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare,

First—That it is in favor of the payment of the national debt strictly in accordance with the stipulations of the contract under which it was created, and that no more interest bearing bonds of the Federal Government be issued.

Second—That the Federal Government only shall issue money; that such money shall be a full legal tender, and that full legal tender greenbacks shall be substituted for National bank notes.

Third—We demand for the sake of economy and convenience, that the trade dollar and fractional silver coin be replaced by fractional paper currency.

Fourth—We demand the repeal of all laws that foster inequality in condition and opportunity as they are in violation of universal justice.

Fifth—We demand the enactment of an income tax law with a heavy penalty for perjuring its violotion, and that said tax be graduated in proportion to incomes.

Sixth—That all debts due for labor performed, take precedence of all other claims.

Seventh—That we demand the passage and approval of the act abolishing the store order or truck system, and compelling payment of all wages due laborers at regular stated rates and in lawful money of the United States.

Eighth—That we demand the passage and enforcement of such laws as will prevent all combinations, discriminations or the granting of rebates by transportation companies, and compelling common carriers to furnish service for the same price to all men.

Ninth—We demand that no more public lands be voted to corporations, but that they be held for actual settlers.

Tenth—We demand that education shall be free and industrial and no child shall be allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The above platform was adopted with the following additions:

Demanding that there shall be contraction in official fees and salaries to correspond with the reduction of incomes in other directions; that there shall be a specific tariff placed on all raw materials produced here for the protection of American industry; that the hours of labor shall be reduced to eight hours per day; that the contract system of labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions shall be abolished; severely denouncing any attempt at coalition with any other party; favoring the establishment of National and State labor bureaus.

GOV. HOYT'S ACTION ON WAGES BILL CENSURED.

A resolution condemning Governor Hoyt's veto of the wages bill as a violation of his pledges to workingmen was tabled, but was subsequently taken up and passed.

A telegram was received from Henry Carey Baird positively declining to stand as a candidate for State Treasurer.

PETER SUTTON THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

The convention then proceeded to again nominate a candidate for the office, and Peter Sutton, a wealthy farmer and ex-judge of Indiana county, was nominated on second ballot.

E. S. Watson was selected as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Adjourned *sine die*.

AN EASTERN TORNADO.

The Greatest Tempest Ever Known in Portions of Massachusetts.

Several Lives Lost by Capsized Vessels and Falling Timbers.

Great Destruction of Property in Boston, Fitchburg and Vicinity.

BOSTON, July 16.—One of the severest tempests ever experienced here swept over the city this afternoon. The duration of the storm's greatest violence was about twenty-five minutes, and in that period great damage was done to life and property. Reports from various points down the harbor contain accounts of serious damage and distressing accidents. Many small yachts and other boats were capsized. The most serious disaster yet reported is that of the small schooner Myrtle of Charlestown, having on board six persons, consisting of four women, a man and a boy. The schooner was capsized off Bird Island, and all, excepting the man, Thomas Dunham, who clung to the topmast, were drowned. The women were Margaret Dunham, wife of Thomas; Mary Ann Dunham and Susan Dunham, sisters; Lizzie Dunham, his niece, and a boy named Arthur Ryan. A boy named Walter Hittenhame was also drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Hall. The damage throughout the city can hardly be ascertained at present, but will probably amount to many thousand dollars.

In the southwestern part of the town, it was particularly severe. Hail fell in large quantities, and a large number of windows were broken. Many trees were blown down and some houses unroofed. Chimneys toppled over, and a flood in some of the streets formed a river several inches deep. Along the wharves are many anxious people inquiring about the fate of friends who left the city to-day on excursions of various kinds. One man was killed by a falling chimney.

FITCHBURG, MASS., July 16.—The worst tornado that ever visited this vicinity passed over the city to-day. Those watching from the hills say the approach resembled a funnel. It came down River street and first struck buildings near the Fitchburg Hotel. The tornado lasted but three minutes and all the damage was done instantly. The spire of the Universalist Church was hurled into Main street opposite the Rallstone House. The tin roof of City Hall was lurched into the street. The easterly wall of the extension to City Hall in process of construction was blown down and several workmen had a very narrow escape. Trees along the street from Fitchburg Hotel to the Episcopal Church were to a great extent blown down or broken off, and also several on Hartwell, Pritchard and other streets. Many houses lost all their chimneys, seven falling from Fitchburg Hotel and the damage to City Hall is estimated at $10,000.

The tornado from the west struck the southern suburbs. Two persons were killed and three or four wounded, some fatally. Buildings were unroofed and blown down, hundreds of trees leveled and fully $15,000 or $20,000 damages done. A black cloud springing up suddenly in the west while the thermometer ranged at 86 degrees was the first warning of the approach of the storm. In fifteen minutes the sky was so black that gas had to be lighted in stores. The rain, mingled with hail, crushing wind and almost incessant lightning and thunder, made the storm memorable, even if it had not been so disastrous.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE ALONG THE TRACK OF THE STORM.

PITTSFIELD, July 16.—In the village there was little or no damage done, the tornado taking the course from the west to the southeast about half a mile from the business portion. Toward the western part the tornado first struck Kellogg Place, occupied by Thomas Payne. The wall of the kitchen part of the house was blown in and the barn completely demolished. Wagons were smashed and hay blown away. Following along the valley to the southeast, the storm leveled hundreds of trees. Bridget Tate's house, next in the course, was unroofed and the barn demolished, but inmates escaped unharmed. Pomeroy's factory was unroofed, and surrounding tenements damaged and the building known as the tannery was blown to pieces. In the building were Matthew Collins, ten years of age, who was crushed beneath the debris, and John Collins, his brother, who had both arms and his jaw broken, and an old man named Mathern, who was very severely injured. From the factory in the village the wind tore across the fields, leveling fences, orchards and crops, and next struck South street. The Redfield House was partially unroofed.

George Wentworth's house was lifted from the foundation and carried two rods, and other houses in the vicinity lost chimneys, piazzas, etc. Taylor Place, occupied by Samuel Payne, a fine brick house, surrounded by stately trees, was entirely unroofed, trees were all broken and torn up by the roots, and the place presents a scene of ruin and wreck. Opposite, the residence of Hon. J. A. Dunham was unroofed. The conservatory was ruined and barns prostrated, but none of the people were hurt. The son-in-law's residence, next south, was also badly damaged. Falling trees struck the horse of Mrs. Beckwith of Stockbridge. The horse sprung around, overturning the wagon upon Mrs. Beckwith, killing her instantly.

The storm then passed over open fields No damage was done for a mile or more, when it levelled an orchard on Willis' place, tore up trees around Kernochan's summer residence, and demolished the iron bridge crossing the Housatonic river, and reached the buildings of John W. Noble. Two barns here were blown to pieces. Gleason's slaughter house was also tumbled into the ruins. From Noble's, the storm rushed across the valley, levelling all in its way, and struck at last on the west side of Washington mountain, where six barns were destroyed. Two houses were partly blown down, and all the fences levelled. The track of the tornado was not over sixty rods wide.

THE OLD WORLD.

Serious Disturbances Among Iron Founders in Silesia.

The Proposed Educational Bill in France Meeting With Increasing Opposition.

FRANCE.

OPPOSITION AGAINST EDUCATIONAL BILL INCREASING.

PARIS, July 16.—The opposition of the Senate to Jules Ferry's educational bill is directed against the Senate, or anti-Jesuit clause. There were thirty Senators absent from the bureaux when the committee were elected, and these might turn the scale either way in the debate. The committee will probably elect as reporter (Chairman) Jules Simon, who is one of the opponents of anti-Jesuit clause. It is thought, however, the Government may decide to postpone discussion on the bill for six months. The Government is very much annoyed at the turn things have taken. It is understood Du Faure is one of the opponents of the anti-Jesuit clause, and it is thought if he speaks against it, its rejection will be certain.

It is stated that some Deputies of the Left, who voted for the anti Jesuit clause in Jules Ferry's Educational bill, intend asking the Government to abandon the clause, and in lieu thereof to put into force certain laws relating to Jesuits which have fallen into abeyance. The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the war estimates.

LONDON, July 16.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs it is reported several officers who attended *requiem* mass for the Prince Imperial at the church of St. Augustine have been removed and others have been sent to Algiers.

Laws which empower the Government to expel Jesuits from France have never been repealed, and it is believed the Government will enforce them.

ROUMANIA.

A RENEWAL OF EASTERN COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

LONDON, July 16.—A Bucharest dispatch announces that Ministers tendered their resignations to-day, and the Chamber of Deputies immediately assembled for consultation. Previous dispatches stated Ministers could not secure a majority in favor of emancipation of the Jews, which the Powers urgently demand as a condition of their recognizing the independence of Roumania. It is believed if the Jews are not emancipated, Austria, Russia and Turkey, who have already recognized the independence of Roumania by appointing representatives at Bucharest, will recall them. It is feared any further attempt to coerce Roumania might be the commencement of renewed complications in Eastern affairs.

GERMANY.

THE BUDGET SHOWS A DECREASE IN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

BERLIN, July 16.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the budget for 1878-'79. It shows that in ordinary expenditures 6,995,471 marks have been saved. But ordinary receipts show a falling off from estimates of 13,253,293 marks. The total deficit in the ordinary budget is 6,257,821 marks. In ordinary receipts there is a decrease as compared with the estimates of 14,792 228 marks in customs duties on articles of consumption; of 822,017 marks on stamp duties; of 1,568,509 marks in income from posts and telegraphs, and of 471,896 marks in revenue from Imperial railways.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that serious disturbances have taken place among workmen in the iron foundries of Silesia in consequence of a demand for increased wages, suggested by the imposition of new protective duties on iron. It has been necessary to call out troops to enforce order. Some property has been destroyed. It is reported that some of the rioters have been killed and a large number wounded by the soldiers.

LATER—Two workmen were killed and four wounded in Silesia. Sixty arrests were made.

A correspondent at Berlin notices a project which is on foot in Germany for sending a large selection of German manufactured goods to South America to be displayed in an itinerant exhibition as a means of making the population acquainted with German manufactures and thus securing a fresh market for the same.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD CRANBROOK HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, speaking at a great Conservative gathering in Crystal Palace to-day, took a hopeful view of the future condition of trade, now so depressed. He defended the Afghan war because it had pacified a hitherto disturbed country. He said he firmly believed Russia would fulfil all her engagements by the treaty of Berlin, and pleaded time for the Porte to accomplish reforms in Asiatic Turkey on account of her many difficulties.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

IN consequence of depression in Lancashire, large numbers of operatives are emigrating to America.

ANOTHER placard threatening the King's life was found yesterday posted on the walls of a church in Brussels.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg denies that Dr. Weimer, the alleged accomplice of Solovieff, has been tried and sentenced to suffer death. The date of his trial has not yet been fixed.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The South Side Separate Indebtedness Matter.

A Test Case—Equity Proceedings—Jury Trials Concluded, &c.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

M. Dupny on Friday filed a bill in equity in the Common Please No. 1 against Wm. F. Aull. The plaintiff claims that he is the possessor of a tract of land on Lincoln avenue. During 1872 the thoroughfare was paved and graded. In order to avoid a part of the heavy assessment for the paving of the street, he sold a lot with one hundred and fifty feet front and two hundred and forty feet deep to the defendant for ten dollars and the assumption of all street assessments by the defendant. The defendant had a deed prepared which the plaintiff thought covered the bargain but subsequently found that it did not protect him from street assessments. The plaintiff therefore asks the Court to order the defendant to either convey the property back to plaintiff or to protect him against the payment of the assessments.

The Court on Saturday dismissed the application of certain citizens of the South Side to refer back to the Commission its report on the separate indebtedness of the South Side and the city at the time of consolidation. Judge White delivered an opinion, in which he covers the whole ground. The application was made because the Commission did not report the separate indebtedness of the city. Several supplementary reports had also been before the Court, to which exceptions were filed. One of the reasons urged for referring back the report was that the Commission did not include the Penn avenue bonds as a part of the city's indebtedness. The Court is of the opinion that it is too late, after five years' acquiesence, to consider this matter. There is no authority to refer back; if there were, the final decree of the Court would be of no effect. The act of Assembly authorizing a Commission does not cover such an application as this, and consequently additional legislation would be required. There is a remedy, however, Judge White says. The terms of consolidation protect the boroughs from paying the city's debt prior to that time. If the city now attempts to enforce such a payment, the Courts will relieve the boroughs, but in another kind of proceeding. Heretofore various amendments have been made to the report of the Commission, but they were always made with the consent of the city, the Court expressly holding that it had no power to enforce them.

JURY TRIALS CONCLUDED.

On Tuesday the Criminal Court concluded jury trials for the present term. It has been a long session for this time in the year, a very large number of cases having been disposed of by Judge Collier. There were 285 cases reported by the Grand Jury, only twenty-five of which have not been disposed of. In addition to the above, some twenty-five cases from the other term were tried or other disposition made of them. This Court has adjourned until Saturday, when it is probable several defendants will plead guilty to charges preferred against them.

Within the past few days over 100 suits have been entered by merchants for damages against the county for goods destroyed during the riots of July, 1877.

A TEST CASE.

The case of W. B Ross against Peter Kolbecker was before the Quarter Sessions Court. This suit was brought to test whether licenses for saloons should be issued under the act of 1872, which imposes larger rates, or under the act of 1875 as they are now being issued. The defendant has a license issued under the act of 1875. Question as to what the Court should instruct the jury. Judge Collier was inclined to think that this was not the proper place to test the question, and did not see that any ruling of the Court in this form would be of service as regarded a change in the manner of issuing the licenses. Something should be done to reach the authorities who issue the licenses. The prosecution claimed that the act of 1872 was not repealed by the act of 1875, and that the act of 1875 was unconstitutional at any r

NEW YORK.

General Ewing Confident of Victory in Ohio.

EWING ON THE OHIO OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, July 10.—General Ewing is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When asked his views on the outlook in Ohio, he said: "I am confident, and more than confident, that the Democratic party will win in Ohio. There is no issue that the Republicans may raise that we can not fairly and squarely meet. Secretary Sherman's friends think that Mr. Foster can be elected by the hard money vote; but he cannot. Resumption has not benefited the people of Ohio. Business is at a stand still, money is close, and the toiling masses, who comprise nine-tenths of the voting population, are not in favor of electing any candidate who is a friend and advocate of the National Bank system."

General Ewing said that a full vote would be polled in Ohio this fall by both parties. He had reason to believe that many Republican votes, and fully one-half of the Greenback vote in Ohio, would be cast for the Democratic ticket in October. For his part, he did not feel apprehensive of the result. A great deal of money would be used by the opposition, however, in their endeavors to carry the State. The Administration, the National Banks and strong corporate influences were being brought to bear upon the voters in order to secure the success of the Republican ticket.

THE GREAT TURKISH CONTRACT.

The Winchester Arms Company and the Providence Tool Company are just closing their delivery of munitions of war to the Turkish Government, under one of the largest contracts ever made in the United States with a foreign nation. It called for the furnishing of 600,000 rifles at $17 50 apiece, aggregating $10,500,000, and 300,000,000 cartridges at a cost of $9,000,000, making a total of $19,500,000. The final installment is nearly ready for shipment in the steamship Norman Monarch. The first cargo was sent out in 1874, and the most valuable one in 1877, the insurance on which was $1,875,000. They have sent sixteen cargoes by steamship, and thirteen by sailing vessels, and in one instance only have they met with accident. The breaking out of the Turco-Russian War created a demand for the munitions, that was responded to by the furnishing of eight cargoes in twelve months.

MRS. LORD COMPROMISES ON $85,000.

Release was recorded in the Register's Office to-day from Mrs. Annette W. W. Lord to Henry Day and Clarence A. Seward, trustees for the heirs of Thomas Lord, her husband, who died last February. Mrs. Lord releases Mr. Lord's estate from all claim in consideration of $85,000 in lieu of $100,000 which Lord provided should be paid to her six months after his death. A portion of the estate has been sold, and part mortgaged to pay the amount.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Kills His Sister While Dressing for Her Wedding.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 11.—A tragedy of the most unusual character occurred here. The scene was the little town of Edgington, about 15 miles west of this city. A young man named Thomas Richards was engaged to marry Miss Matilda J. Robbins, the daughter of one of the solid farmers of this county. The engagment was made with the unwilling consent of her parents, who yielded but a few days ago. The wedding was to take place in this city this afternoon. When the young lady's brother, Lee Robbins, heard of it last evening he swore it should never occur.

This morning the family of Robbins arose early to take the train for Rock Island, which left their place at seven o'clock. Upon getting up Lee Robbins went to Edgington, half a mile away, and borrowed a revolver. His first plan was to shoot Richards, but the latter evaded him. Robbins then went back to his home and up stairs to the room where his sister was dressing for her wedding. The folks below heard the discharge of a pistol and after a few seconds another report. Going to the room the father found his son and daughter both lying on the floor of the girl's bedroom in a pool of blood. They lay side by side. Robbins first shot his sister and then himself. The ball entered her forehead and came out above her right ear, causing instant death. Robbins shot himself in nearly the same place, the ball lodging in his brain. He was alive when his father found him, but in an unconscious state. He remained in this condition half an hour, when death came to his relief. The most affectionate relations had existed between the dead brother and sister up to the hour of their deaths.

ASCRIBES IT TO PRAYER.

The Case of Rev. W. H. Swartz, Who Was Cured of Severe Illness.

Rev. W. H. Swartz of Beaver Falls, who graduated at Allegheny College at Meadville, told a strange story in the pulpit of the State Street M. E. Church, Meadville, on Monday night. He related his experience in place of preaching a sermon. His statement in brief is as follows:

After his graduation he received an appointment from the Erie Conference to preach at Ridgway. After a few months' labor he was stricken with disease and was compelled to resign his charge. After being compelled to leave his work at Ridgway he went to his father's house, near Beaver Falls, where he grew rapidly worse, but through the aid of eminent physicians he was partially cured several times, but relapsed into a worse condition each time. Two visits were made to Clifton Springs, but finally medicine failed to have any effect upon his system, and a gradual but sure decline was taking place. He had become so bad that he could not read or converse, when a letter was received from his brother, Clark Swartz, who is now in Boston, stating the Rev. Dr. Cullis of that city, had performed many wonderful cures by prayer, if it was the Lord's will that the patient should be cured. Accordingly, a letter was written and delivered to Dr. Cullis by the brother. Upon receiving the letter he knelt in prayer, and upon arising said: "Tell your brother he will be well." The word reached the invalid on the 7th day of April, when he also knelt in fervent prayer. On the 8th he was much better, and on the 9th arose from his bed in perfect health, both physically and mentally, and has been so ever since, able to work on his father's farm during the week and to preach every Sunday. After delivering the above testimony demonstrating that miracles are performed in this age, Rev. Swartz made an earnest plea, telling the lessons to be learned from his experience, and impressing the audience with the power of faith and the efficacy of prayer.

Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,

for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.

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A fire occurred yesterday in Cleveland and destroyed the lower mill of the Cleveland Paper Company. The loss is estimated at $40,000, which is fully insured.

WASHINGTON.

Number of Men Supplied to the Union Army by the Respective States

DEVENS' INSTRUCTIONS TO U. S. MARSHALS.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Attorney General has issued a circular to United States Marshals, in which he says. "To enable the Department to keep Court expenses within the limit of each appropriation, it will be necessary to set forth the items of your requisitions with great care. You will make requisition against each appropriation for the amount estimated. This apportionment of funds will require you to keep your accounts so it may be known how much money is in your hands to the credit of each appropriation at any given time. Such account will serve as a basis of subsequent requisitions and reports, and your weekly itemized statements must correspond to each separate appropriation. Requisitions are only to be made for fees of jurors and witnesses, for support of United States prisoners and for miscellaneous expenses."

TROOPS FOR THE REBELLION.

A statement has been issued by the War Department giving the number of men furnished the Union army from each State and Territory and District of Columbia, from April 15th, 1861, to the close of the war of the rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967, distributed as follows:

Maine	72,114	Missouri	109,111
New Hampshire	36,629	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,282	Kansas	20,151
Massachusetts	152,048	Tennessee	31,092
Rhode Island	23,699	Arkansas	8,289
Connecticut	57,579	North Carolina	7,156
New York	467,047	California	15,725
New Jersey	81,010	Nevada	1,080
Pennsylvania	366,107	Oregon	1,810
Delaware	13,670	Washington Ter.	964
Maryland	66,816	Nebraska Ter.	3,117
West Virginia	32,068	Colorado Ter.	4,903
Dist. Columbia	16,872	Dakota Territy.	206
Ohio	319,659	New Mexico Ter.	6,561
Indiana	197,147	Alabama	2,576
Illinois	259,147	Florida	1,290
Michigan	89,572	Louisiana	8,224
Wisconsin	96,424	Mississippi	545
Minnesota	25,052	Texas	1,965
Iowa	76,309	Indian Nation	35,000

The troops furnished by the Southern States were, with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished two regiments of cavalry, Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion and North Carolina two regiments of cavalry.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

A comparison between the issues of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards for 1878 and 1879 shows the total value of this year's issues is $29,539,650, an increase of $971,866 over the value of those of last year. The increase in the number of ordinary postage stamps issued is only 4 29 per cent. as compared with an increase of 7.66 per cent. for 1878 over 1877. This comparative falling off is due to the effect of the new law for compensation of Postmasters, which, having for its basis the number of stamps cancelled instead of the number sold, has put a stop to speculative purchases. There is a decrease in the value and number of newspaper and periodical stamps and stamped envelopes and wrappers. There were 221,807,000 postal cards issued, an increase of more than 10 per cent. The increase in the value of sales to the public between two years is $1,003,218.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN FAVORS EWING

The Washington column of the Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following information as to Tilden's support of Ewing, and his general health. Mr. Frank Alfriend, who gives out this valuable information, is a Virginian, and Clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce:

"After leaving Senator Ransom, I encountered Frank Alfriend on the avenue, and remarked that some of the papers were giving him as authority for the statement that Mr. Tilden did not exactly think the Democrats would win in New York this fall. 'Why,' said he, 'it is all a mistake for in my interview with Mr. Tilden, to which allusion has been made, he distinctly said that the Democrats would carry the Empire State; and more than that, he expressed the greatest interest in the result. *He also took occasion to remark how solicitous he was for the success of Ewing in Ohio*, because he wanted the Democrats to triumph wherever they were making fight against the Republicans.' I asked as to the health of the gentleman whose seat Mr. Hayes occupies, and Mr. Alfriend, in reply, said it seemed first rate. 'Why, he can eat more lunch and enjoy it more than you can.'

THE SHIP CANAL.

Much dissatisfaction appears to be felt in this country at the adoption by the Inter-Oceanic Canal Congress in Paris of the Wyse-Bonaparte route across the Isthmus of Panama, and it is expected that Congress will be called on at the next session to take action in the matter of the surveys of various routes across the Isthmus. There has been demonstrated the impracticability of all except the Nicaragua route, which was selected by this Government through a treaty with Nicaragua, drawn up and signed by President Grant and Commissioners from Nicaragua, but never transmitted to Congress by Secretary Fish. It is stated authoritatively that this Government will not be governed by the action of the Canal Congress in Paris, but will adhere to the Nicaragua route and present the matter to the next Congress.

THE SCOTT TOWNSHIP CASE.

A Severe Rebuke for Dining Jurors.

Judge Stowe last week rendered an opinion on the motion for a new trial in the case of John M. Montgomery against Scott township. This suit, it will be remembered, was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by being thrown over an embankment from one of the township roads. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $8,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant, and while the motion was pending it was discovered that the plaintiff had given eleven of the jurors a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, immediately after they had rendered a verdict. Additional reasons were allowed to be filed, and in addition to the fact of the dinner, they charged that the plaintiff had conversed with one or two of the jurors during the trial. The Court appointed John Barton, Jr., to take testimony on these allegations, and upon his report they were urged by counsel in a second argument before the Court for a new trial. Judge Stowe grants the new trial and, in his opinion, says though the damages awarded were large they were not excessive under the rule of damages, and the evidence showing the injury sustained by plaintiff. In regard to the dining of the eleven jurors the judge says, "and our present opinion is that, for treating, such as was done in this case, the verdict should be set aside, unless it, under the evidence, was so manifestly right as to preclude all probability or suspicion of undue influence. The verdict is not satisfactory to us, and is so great in amount as to seriously oppress the defendant if sustained. The fact of dining the jurors after the verdict, is clear, and the question of antecedent attentions in doubt; and as much as we may regret to be compelled to go over this case again, before another jury, we think that a due regard for the administration of justice makes it our duty to grant a new trial."

CHILDREN cry for it, but they stop crying at once after they have taken a single dose, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup cures all the pains our little ones are subject to. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For alheat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentitrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
se23:MWFW-BM

POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE FRONT!
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.
All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES. TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.
A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
'69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:ADS&W

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger and John H. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878;

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376;

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878;

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to enlarge their business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm, was as follows, viz.: The said George K. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That said partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of May, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
je21:6tW

AT HALF PRICE

An Importer's Stock of **FANCY RIBBONS** for Neck, Hair or Hats, in Stripe, Plaid, Figured, Feather Edge, Shot and Olive Styles. Also, NECK RUCHING AND COLLARETTES.

Satin Edge Collarette, per doz	12c
Lace Edge Ruching, per yard	15c
Double Ruche, per doz	30c
Satin Stripe Ribbon, two Colors, Feather Edge	20c
Black Lace Barb	35c
Black Tie, Fancy End	25c
Ivory and Party Fans	$1 00 to $5 00
Valenciennne and Breton Lace	35c
Imitation Valenciennne Edge	20c
Real Thread Open Top Long Gloves	50c
Black Silk Lace Mitts	25c
Men's British Half Hose, Regular Made	15c
6 White Neck Ties for	20c

Hosiery, Embroidery, Notions, Fancy Goods, at Very Low Prices.

J. D. CARLISLE,
Agent for the Eighmie Shirt, best fitting and wearing Shirt in the world,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Liberty Street.
TTS

NO HUMBUG!!

This is to say that

JOHN KALBFELLS'
Central Shoe House
Is still here, and offering only good

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition.

A few of our prices will convince that we mean what we say:

Children's Shoes, from 8 to 12, at 60c up.
Misses' Shoes, 12 to 2, 75c up.
Ladies' Shoes, from 3 to 7, 90c up.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 90c up.
Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Low Shoes, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 75 up.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 up.
And many other Special Bargains too numerous too mention. Call and convince yourself, at

188 SMITHFIELD STREET
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,
es&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box **3329**, N. Y. mh22:11t W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1y-W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MUST BE SOLD,"

A Full Line of Summer
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Low Walking Shoes and Slippers,
AT
C. D. SIMEN'S.

Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5		50c
Children's " "	4 to 7		65c
" Foat Ankle Ties	7 to 10		65c
" Kid Newport Ties	7 to 10		85c
" Peb. Newport Button	7 to 10		85c
Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2		75c
" Grain Slippers	11 to 2		65c
Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10		85c
Misses' " " "	11 to 2		$1 00
Ladies' Lasting Slippers	3 to 8		50c
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7		75c
" " Button Walking Shoes			$1 00
" " Tie Walking Shoes			1 00
" Peb. Goat Ties			1 00
" " " Button			1 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters			1 00
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes			1 50
" Kid Button Shoes			2 00
" French Kid Button Shoes			3 25
" Peb. Goat Side Lace			1 50
" " High Lace Shoes			1 50
" Bright Grain Lace Shoes			1 00
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters			$1 00 and 1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters			1 50
Boys' and Youths' Calf Shoes			1 00
" B. Calf Sewed Button Shoes			1 50
Men's Working Shoes			85c and 1 00
" Seamless Plough Shoes			1 25
" B. Calf Low Walking Shoes			1 50
" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes			$2 & 2 50
" A. Calf Congress Gaiters			1 25
" B. Calf Button Shoes			2 to 10, 2 00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes			$2 50 and 3 00
" Genuine Calf Boots			2 25
" Working Boots			$1 75 and 2 00
" Fine Calf Boots			3 00
" " Dress Boots, sewed			3 50

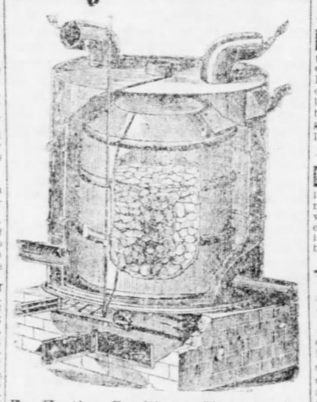
And many odd lots and sizes at and below cost.

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.
mh1:MW-btW

GRAFF. HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
and

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

—10TH—

POPULAR DRAWING OF THE
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the City of Louisville, on
THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879,
On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given. Holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes, 500	each	10,000
100 Prizes, 100	each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50	each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10	each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes, 200	each	1,800
9 Prizes, 100	each	900
1,950 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—After July 31st, drawings will occur monthly. je12:TTS-BC&Wtly29

$100 INVESTED, EARNED **$1,358**

Profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of protective time options for operating stocks in Wall St. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. LUMAR DUBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad St., N. Y. City. jy5:TTS&Wlm

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS, Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guarantee to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Sheller, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—
jy5:1y W) LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the above named Committee on SATURDAY, July 19th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Tilden Club Rooms, Meilon's Building, Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, to fix time and place for holding County Convention.

SAM'L F. PATTERSON,
jy14:d&W Chairman.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER,
OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. jn2:d&Wtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eod&Wm30-ly

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. The Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County for the incorporation of "The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society," for the purpose of acquiring and distributing practical and reliable information concerning poultry, pigeons, birds, fish, dogs, and other small domestic and game animals, and thereby to encourage, improve and increase the breeding of the same.

jy2:3t&SW

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, SR., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them within five day, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.
je21:6t W Upper St. Clair P. O.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWERS, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.
THE
"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Specific Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the Organs. Especial attention is called to the Disease, acting by absorption, and exercising specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Glands and Urethra. In this Remedy is absolutely combined the positive properties which are necessary to cure the most obstinate cases, and is the result of years of careful study and experiment. It is quick in action, safe and reliable in effect. Sexual Vigor, where it has been lost, is restored by this Remedy, and full development has been given in very severe cases, and is a guarantee of success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little benefit, if any. Impotency is not necessarily permanent, and, there is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Prepared in accordance with the most advanced principles

WILLIAM ALLEN DEAD.

A Great Statesman Who Connected the Past With the Present

And Was Fearless, Intrepid and Unyielding in Defending the Right.

His Boyhood in Virginia and Early Life in Ohio.

A Heated Congressional Contest of Fifty Years Ago.

The Presidency Refused on a Point of Honor.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Hon. William Allen died suddenly at his home near Chillicothe, Ohio this morning.

THE EARLY LIFE OF WILLIAM ALLEN.

William Allen, whose death announced above will send a thrill of grief among devoted friends and admirers in every part of the Union, was born in North Carolina in 1806. When a child his parents—of the middle class of Southern people—removed to Lynchburg, Va. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of both parents. One of the earliest remembrances of Governor Allen, which he was fond of relating in after life, was his presence at a reception given to Andrew Jackson, in the summer of 1815, when the hero was fresh from the field at New Orleans and the idol of the country. What made this reception remarkable was the fact that Thomas Jefferson, in behalf of the "mother of States," welcomed the great soldier. A writer narrates this incident:

The people began to disperse, and the two great men retired to a quiet room in the old Bird Tavern to rest and refresh themselves after the excitement and fatigue of the day. This was an opportunity which had long been waited for by two little boys—one of them the son of the landlady, the other a handsome, tow-headed, blue-eyed urchin, his playfellow and companion in mischief. They, too, wanted to see the men about whom they had heard so much, and as the door of "the best room" was opened to admit the black slave who was serving the visitors, Jefferson saw them peeping in.

"What do you want, my young gentlemen?" he asked in a kindly tone, and the white-haired boy modestly, yet boldly, replied: "We wanted to see Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson, if you please, sir."

"Oh, if that's all," replied Jefferson, laughing, "you had better come in." And without further invitation the two children walked into the room occupied by the statesman and the soldier. He of the blue eyes and tow head, being much the brightest of the young intruders, was petted most, questioned most, and had soon informed the gentleman that he was nine years old, was born in Eatonton, N. C., and had lived in Lynchburg four or five years. "And what is your name, my brave little Democrat?" at length asked Jackson, and the boy, with much unconscious pride in his tone, replied, "My name is William Allen, sir."

In the winter of 1816, young Allen, a pale, lank boy of fifteen who had been half educated in the local schools of Lynchburg, started on foot in company with a Kentucky drover to join the Thurmans at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was a toilsome journey across the snow-capped and almost pathless mountains of Virginia to the Ohio valley, but young Allen persevered, with that indomitable energy which has always been his great characteristic, and made the journey on foot, with chance lifts from kindly wagoners. He arrived at Chillicothe and was warmly received by his sister and her husband, and their seven-year old son, Allen G. Thurman. His relatives, a narrative before us says, were "business people, for hardly had the young traveler recovered from his lameness when he was placed in the Chillicothe Academy, with the understanding that he was to learn all he could in as short a time as possible. He remained for two years in the school, and then, when he had just completed his eighteenth year, he determined to study law." It is a familiar story in Ohio, the sacrifices and labors of Mrs. Thurman to secure an education for her brother and son. She was a woman of marked character and high intelligence.

AS A RISING LAWYER.

Young Allen studied law with Col. King, a son of Rufus King of New York, and a lawyer of great brilliancy. Admitted to practice he became King's partner, and we have this sketch of his early career at the bar:

Col. King was one of the readiest and most brilliant jurists then practicing in the State, but he was lazy almost beyond belief, relied entirely upon native wit for success, and could not be prevailed upon to study his briefs. So it became Allen's duty to work up and prepare for trial all the cases with which the firm was intrusted. This exercise was just what he needed. He rapidly acquired a very thorough knowledge of what may be called the tricks of his trade, and soon took a prominent place at the bar. In those days people from all the country round flocked to the court house. It was their only amusement, and so the practicing lawyer who knew what he was about and could talk well, rapidly gained a wide reputation. Indeed, Allen advanced so rapidly that he was at times unable to give attention to all the business which came to him. When little more than twenty-four years of age he was recognized as the most promising lawyer at the Ohio bar, and before he was twenty-five, a murder case—the most important, intricate and delicate which had been tried in the State for years—was intrusted to him. Arrayed against him were nearly all the great men of the profession. The day of trial came; there was the most intense excitement among the people; the court room was packed almost to suffocation. Everybody anticipated Allen's defeat, but everybody was disappointed. The young man was equal to the occasion. He met every point advanced by the counsel for the prosecution; fought them step by step upon their own ground, and concluded his defense by an argument so brilliant and winning, yet withal so logical and sound, that the jury, after brief deliberation, gave him the case and acquitted his client.

RUNNING FOR CONGRESS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

His success at the bar naturally brought young Allen into political life, and he had grown so rapidly in public favor that the Democrats, or Jackson men, as they were called, determined to make him their candidate for Congress. At this time the district in which he lived was conceded to the Whigs by a majority of 1,500 to 2,000, and of course the nomination was tendered to him simply as a compliment, not with any idea that he could be elected. He accepted, however, with the determination to make a close and thorough personal canvass, and if possible to get the seat. He had to oppose him a bolting Democratic candidate, a brilliant orator, named Murphy, and Gov. Duncan McArthur, the Whig candidate, who had been forced on the track by his party in view of Allen's popularity, to save the district. We have this account of the canvass in a lengthy article on Allen, which recently appeared in the New York *Times*:

At this time stump-speaking was almost unknown in Ohio, but Allen, becoming more and more confident as the canvass advanced, traveled all over the district, talking at every cross-roads and blacksmith's shop, soliciting the support of every man, woman and child he met, and, in short, doing everything he could by personal effort to secure votes. One evening while he was engaged in this work word came to him that Murphy was announced to speak the next morning at Jackson Court-house, twenty miles away, and that he had promised to make a personal attack upon Allen. The young candidate, although worn out with the work of the day, without a moment's hesitation decided that he would push on to Jackson's Court-house. A number of his supporters supplied him with a slow-going but sure-footed horse. Three of them volunteered to act as his guides through the thick woods which lay in his path, and in their company he set out. The night was a terrible one; rain fell in torrents, and there was much danger from swollen creeks and fallen trees. Still, the brave little company pressed on, and arrived at the Court-house in time for breakfast. They found half the county there. The Judges, who were friendly to Murphy, had agreed to adjourn court to give him a hearing, and hundreds of leading Whigs were present to listen to the attack which was to be made on the Jackson candidate. When the meeting was called to order, Allen, who in the meantime had rested and refreshed himself, took a modest seat back of the crowd, and quietly awaited disclosures. He had not long to wait. Murphy was soon introduced and with real eloquence and a great power of ridicule, of which he was an acknowledged master, held his opponent up to the laughter of the audience. He referred to him as a youth who had left school too soon, an overgrown boy, who had more presumption than sense. Then he accurately, and with much humor, described the boy's personal appearance, commenting freely upon his beardless face, long yellow hair, and lank, ungainly form. Turning from time to time to the old and influential men in the company he would address them by name and ask, "Is this the kind of a thing you want to represent you in Congress?" And again, "Is this the proper sort of person to make our laws?" The speech was a most effective one of its kind. The audience was evidently captured by it, and many of the Jackson men, believing that Allen was hurt beyond recovery, begged him not to attempt any reply. He refused to listen to them, and saying "If I am worthy to be your candidate, I will show it now; if I am not, I will withdraw from the canvass," he rose and walked through the crowd down toward the platform to answer Murphy. As he went, and carrying out a program which he had determined upon while his critic was speaking, he did his best to increase the green and awkward appearance attributed to him, and as those in the audience who knew him began to whisper, "There goes Allen," the accuracy of Murphy's description was at once apparent, and the entire company broke into a shout of derisive laughter which could not be controlled. But Allen went on quietly, not in the least disconcerted, and reaching the platform, calmly faced the people, and looking straight forward, stood for fully three minutes without uttering a word. At first the laughter was even more boisterous than before; then, wondering what in the world the great, tall thin boy meant by standing there staring at them, the men in the front became quiet. Their surprise at the turn things were taking communicated itself to their neighbors, and at last the silence was almost painful. Then William Allen spoke—spoke in that great, deep, full tone which was afterward heard and became famous all over the Nation. Surprised, delighted, almost electrified, that Ohio crowd listened to him. For more than two hours he riveted their attention. Murphy and his petty attack was never once alluded to. The young speaker confined himself entirely to the great public questions, which were then agitating the popular mind and displayed so keen an appreciation of the necessities of the situation, such a grasp of his subject, and such familiarity with all its details, that when he had finished, the old men who had been appealed to by Murphy were the first to press forward, offer their congratulations, and pledge their support. His triumph was complete. The fame of his performance spread all over the district, and at election held a few days afterward, he was elected to Congress by just one majority in a total poll of nearly 10,000 votes. Murphy received only fifty-four votes in the entire district, and in Chillicothe, where he lived, only one—his own.

There was great rejoicing among the Democrats, but it was short lived as the Whigs proposed to contest the seat and gave notice to Allen. His competitor was rich and powerful and in so large a district it was easy to upset a majority of one. The Whigs traversed the district taking testimony, but Allen made no sign and made no attempt to prove illegal votes for McArthur. Meanwhile, as the seat belonged to him on the face of the returns, he was awarded the certificate of election, and went to Washington. Still, he refused to make any argument before the Committee on Elections, or to have testimony favorable to him presented. His friends were were much annoyed, and, though he assured them that he knew what he was about, and would triumph in the end, they were sure that his seat would be awarded to the Whigs. This was the situation when Thomas L. Hamer, his friend on the committee, by a previous agreement, informed him that the case was to be decided that day.

"Very well," was the reply; "now I will go before them and tell my side of the story." He did so very briefly, made no argument, but showed simply that his opponents had not complied with the law in making their contest. They had served him with notice of contest before he had received the certificate of election, and not after its receipt, as the statute clearly stipulated should be done. There was no way of getting around this point. It was too late to serve a second and legal notice of contest, and the committee gave the seat to Allen. In Congress he soon obtained a prominent place, and by a particularly strong speech against the position which John Quincy Adams had taken on the Oregon boundary line question, became recognized as one of the leading Democratic orators in the House. At the conclusion of that speech, Horace Binney of Pennsylvania, who was on the floor, came over to him, shook his hand and said: "Mr. Allen, I have not the pleasure of knowing you, but I am convinced you are right on this question."

Allen was nominated for re-election. His opponent was William Key Bond, and the campaign is still spoken of by the old residents of the neighborhood as the most closely contested and exciting ever held in the State. "Every hole and corner in the district," to use Mr. Allen's own expression, was thoroughly canvassed; personal appeals were made to every loyal voter, and both candidates worked day and night as candidates had never worked before. Allen, although running largely ahead of his ticket, was beaten 200 votes. The following winter, when he was about to leave the capital for an indefinite time, he went to say good-bye to the President. Jackson expressed much sorrow at his defeat, and calling to his Secretary, asked for the appointment book. When it was brought, he turned to Allen and said:

"Mr. Allen, I want to keep you in public life. Run your eyes through that book and see what place you think would suit you."

Without hesitation the defeated Congressman, setting an example which, unfortunately, has not been very extensively imitated, replied:

"I am very much obliged to you, Mr. President, more obliged than I can tell you; but I cannot now, and do not think I ever will, accept any office by appointment. If I am to stay in public life, it must be in a position to which the people elect me."

"You are right, sir," said the President, in his short, blunt way, and he closed the appointment book. Allen returned to Chillicothe, and quietly practiced law for nearly two years.

HIS ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

In the winter of 1837, Mr. Allen was elected by the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature to the United States Senate, and at the extra session convened March 4, 1837, on the commencement of Van Buren's administration, he took his seat in the Senate the youngest man ever elected to that body. We quote further from the elaborate paper in the *Times* on Allen:

JACKSON'S LAST NIGHT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

When Senator Allen arrived in Washington he found the city filled with strangers, who came from all parts of the country to be present at the inauguration of President-elect Van Buren. Among them were a number of leading men from Ohio, and they occupied so much of their newly elected Senator's time, that it was not until late on the night of the 3d of March that he had an opportunity of speaking informally and freely with his life-long friend, President Jackson. On that night, however, he went to the White House, a Senator of the Nation, to see the man who, little more than twenty years before, in the Lynchburg tavern, had laughed over his boyish curiosity, and wondered at his ready tongue. Without ceremony, being well known to the attendants, he was shown into the President's bed chamber. Chief Justice Taney and Senator Forsythe of Georgia, afterward Minister to Spain and Secretary of State, were already in the room, and Jackson, himself active and to a certain extent restless, as usual, stood in the middle of the floor smoking a short corn-cob pipe He congratulated Allen warmly upon his election to the Senate, and then, calling to the young Irishman who acted as his body servant and waiter, turned to his visitors and said:

"Gentlemen, I think the occasion will warrant me in breaking over one of my own rules. Let us drink a little Madeira."

The wine was brought. Jackson took a small glassful—it was the first liquor he had been known to touch for several months—and then, asking his friends to excuse him for a few moments, he finished writing a letter upon which he was engaged, sealed, directed it, and lighting his cob pipe again, took a whiff or two and stood silently watching the face of a great, tall, old-fashioned clock which stood in one corner. It was five minutes before midnight, five minutes before the beginning of the day upon which Andrew Jackson would cease to be President of the United States. Slowly the minute hand moved round the dial. The silence in the room became almost painful. It was broken by the clear, sharp ball of the clock striking the last hour of a day which had gone forever. Then Jackson, starting suddenly, and looking toward his friends, said, with a quick, nervous laugh:

"Gentlemen, I am no longer President of the United States, but as good a citizen as any of you."

Subsequently he expressed to them a feeling of great relief at the prospect of escaping from the official cares which had begun to weigh most heavily upon him, saying to Allen, among other things of the same sort, "I am very glad to get away from all this excitement and bother."

That day Van Buren was inaugurated President of the United States, and Jackson, at the end of his second term, left the White House—left it so poor that he was obliged to borrow from his friends $5,000 with which to rebuild "Hermitage," his old family mansion, which some time before had been burned to the ground.

After the short executive session of the Senate which followed the inauguration of the newly elected President, Senator Allen returned to his home. Of his service in the Senate, which is a matter of public record, nothing need be said here. Just before the expiration of his first term he went behind the Legislature, if I may be allowed the expression, and for the first time announcing the doctrine that a United States Senator was a popular representative, went directly to the people as a candidate for re-election. The result was that the Democrats had a handsome majority in the Legislature, and he was re-elected without any opposition. In the meantime Harrison had been elected to the Presidency and had died. Tyler had gone into the White House, and with the help of Allen and two or three others, had broken up the Whig party.

REFUSING THE PRESIDENCY.

It was while Senator Allen was serving out his second term that the memorable Democratic Convention of 1848 was held in Baltimore. His friends had urged him to be a candidate; but he did not see his way clear to a nomination, and had always declined to allow his name to be used. When the Convention came together, however, it was found that the delegates were nearly equally divided between Cass and Van Buren. The principal supporters of both gentlemen refused to yield, and it was feared that a bitter and disastrous quarrel would be the result. In their anxiety to make a compromise, but still unwilling to give up to each other, a committee, composed of both Cass and Van Buren men, went over from Baltimore to Washington, to consult with Senator Allen and see if he would accept the nomination. It was nearly midnight when they arrived at his house, and the servants told them that he had retired to his room and could not be seen. They insisted being admitted, however, and going to the Senator's rooms, found him sitting on the edge of the bed in his night clothes. He was not a man to take offense at the intrusion. They were sure of that, and, without ceremony, they at once made known the object of their visit. They told him that they were hopelessly divided between Cass and Van Buren; that there was no prospect that they would be able to settle their differences, and for the sake of harmony, and, as they said, hoping to serve the best interests of the party, they formally offered him the nomination, with the assurance that the Convention would indorse and ratify any action they might take. The Senator never changed his position. In his night dress as he was he sat there on the edge of his narrow bed and thought over the tempting offer which was being made to him. He has never denied that he was gratified by it, or that he was ambitious to be President. There is no doubt that it cost him a great struggle to refuse the nomination; but he did refuse, and for the reason that to accept it would have been to betray Cass. His mind was quickly made up, and turning to the committee he said quietly, but with much suppressed emotion:

"Gentlemen, I thank you, but I can not accept."

"Why? why?" they asked, almost in one breath, and he replied:

"I will be frank with you. Your offer is the most tempting one which has ever come to me in my life. I want to accept it, but I cannot, I will not, because through all this contest I have been the personal friend and adviser of Mr. Cass. I have always been friendly to Mr. Van Buren, but Cass has trusted me absolutely with all the details of this canvass; has taken my advice in everything; has done nothing of importance which did not meet my approval For me to accept the nomination after all this would seem very much like—indeed, I think it would be—a treacherous betrayal of my friend. For these reasons I must not and will not accept the nomination. I am for Cass until the end, and if you really want to serve me you will go back to Baltimore and nominate him." They did as he requested them, and next day Cass was made the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Allen has never regretted his loyalty to the man who trusted him.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Convention Cass came to him and said: "Allen, you have sacrificed a great deal for me, but I want you to serve me still further."

"Command me, sir," was his only reply.

"A thousand thanks," said Cass, in the impulsive and just a little insincere fashion which was characteristic of him, and then, as if fearing a refusal, he went on rapidly: "What I want you to do now is to go through New York State with me. You are known as having always been a stanch supporter of Van Buren, and if you make the trip with me I am sure I will be able to settle the trouble among his friends, and reconcile them to my nomination."

Senator Allen, without more ado, promised to do, as he was asked, and a few days afterward he accompanied Cass to Philadelphia. There they stopped, and while on the wharf waiting for the steamboat to start, the Democrats in the crowd insisted on hearing a speech from Allen. While he was talking to them a steam whistle—controlled, it was believed, by some malicious Whig—began to blow; but, exerting his truly magnificent voice to the utmost, he made himself distinctly heard by everybody present, and long afterward it was the boast of the Democrats in that part of the country that their champion, "Bill" Allen, as he was familiarly called by his admirers, could talk down all the Whig steam whistles in Philadelphia.

From Pennsylvania he went with Mr. Cass as far as Albany, N. Y., making speeches at many places on the road, and everywhere begging the friends of Van Buren to forget their disappointment at the defeat of his candidate, and give their earnest support to the party nominee. All their efforts proved unavailing, however. In the Whig Convention Taylor was nominated over Clay, and in the election which followed Cass was defeated. Mr. Allen's term expired on the night before President-elect Taylor took his seat, and on that night, accompanied by Jefferson Davis, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, he paid his respects to the successful leader of his political opponents. He never saw the President again. The next day he returned to his home near Chillicothe, and did not again accept public office until he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1873.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' RETIREMENT.

During his twelve years service in the Senate, and it was a most exciting period in the history of the country from 1837 to 1849, Senator Allen gave no attention to his own interests. He devoted his energies to public affairs. He was especially prominent in the Oregon debates and the questions that resulted in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. He was a leader of his party in the Senate when it numbered among its members the most distinguished galaxy of statesmen that ever graced that body, including Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Benton, Chittenden, Bell, McDuffie and others. His wife, to whom he was fondly attached, died toward the end of his second term. She was the daughter of the Governor McArthur against whom he made his first political race for Congress from the Chillicothe district. He mourned her with all the depth and sincerity of his strong, earnest nature, and was so shaken by her loss that he was unable to take any part in the Ohio canvass for members of the Legislature. There was no fixed political majority in the Legislature, and a coalition of Whigs and Free Soil Democrats in 1849 elected Salmon P. Chase as Senator Allen's successor. He retired to his beautiful farm near Chillicothe, called "Fruit Hill," where he passed twenty-five years in seclusion from politics and the world, farming with great success, and devoting much time to the study of historical, political and philosophical subjects. He was a contented man in his library and on his farm, until, in 1873, the Democrats summoned him to the field as their candidate for Governor. He responded to the call, and made a characteristic canvass; his speeches were as vigorous as ever, as Senator Morton found out to his sorrow, when he twitted Allen about his infirmities. He was elected by 875 majority, but two years after Hayes defeated him by the aid of Wall street money by a small majority. On his retirement from the Governorship, he returned to his old homestead, where he lived a life of cheerful retirement, dispensing a generous hospitality. He leaves a married daughter and grandchildren. The *Times* correspondent, from whom we have quoted liberally, concludes his letter from Fruit Hill, written only a few weeks ago, as follows:

AN OHIO SUNSET—THE END.

Seated on the broad doorstep of his hospitable old mansion on the top of Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, Governor Allen related to me these incidents in his eventful life. He is still a strong man—particularly strong in mind. His clear, blue eyes have lost none of their wonderful magnetism, and his sonorous voice but little of its old-time volume. His tall frame has bent somewhat under the weight of passing years, but, like the old stone dwelling place he loved so well—a house which sheltered a Governor of Ohio fifty years ago—he as yet gives no indication that he will not be able to withstand the blasts of many a winter to come. The sun was setting in a bank of glorious summer clouds as the great old man finished the story of his life. Mt. Logan in the distance was yet bright with the golden light, but in the Valley of the Sciota, down below, the shadows were falling rapidly. Through the thick green trees the old white stone houses of Governors Tiffin and Worthington appeared as monuments to the memory of men dead long ago. The shadows from the valley crept slowly up Fruit Hill, the brightness was fading on the summit of Mount Logan, and then—

"Governor, why do you refuse to enter public life again?" I asked, and he, after a long pause, replied:

"Because I am one of the few old men who, unlike Harry Clay, know when I have reached my highest point, when it is time for me to give up the power which I am no longer strong enough to use for the good of the people."

And then, with his face turned to the rich light of the setting sun, with the shadow all behind him, ripe with age and full of honors, I bid farewell to William Allen, the sometimes bitter but always faithful partisan, the honest politician, the statesman of the olden school.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE CLOSING SCENE.

(Chillicothe Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The death of Gov. Allen occurred at half-past one o'clock Friday morning, without any apparent previous illness of any consequence. He was down to Chillicothe on Monday, and talked to his friends as usual, evincing a lively interest in what was going on in the busy world, socially, commercially and politically. There had been nothing to indicate a serious failure of health or vigor. His physical condition during the past winter was not, perhaps, so good as it had been during the fall and summer; but there was nothing of a character to excite apprehension. The first approach of his final illness was perhaps between nine and ten o'clock Thursday morning, when he complained of feeling a slight faintness. But this passed off and was only momentary.

HE ATE A HEARTY DINNER AT NOON,

after which he went upstairs and retired for his usual afternoon nap. About four o'clock he came down, complained of not feeling well, and said he had not slept any while in his room. Going out upon the porch, he soon became sick at the stomach, and Mrs. Scott prevailed upon him to go in the house and lie down. He had laid down but a few minutes, when he said he thought he would feel better sitting up, and he accordingly got up, and remained sitting until seven o'clock, eating no supper. He had taken a dose of laudanum in the meantime, and it refused to remain upon his stomach. A little before this time Dr. Scott returned from his professional duties and made an examination of the Governor, and thought the symptoms indicated a chill or intermittent fever. The extremities were cold, pulse slow, with pains in the arm. Under treatment—chloroform, laudanum and warm drinks being administered—the cold stage gradually gave place to the febrile stage; the extremities became warm, skin more natural, breathing better and pains relieved. By midnight the fever seemed to subside and he rested well. His condition remained favorable until one o'clock, when quinine was administered. There had been nothing to indicate that

THERE WAS A CRISIS PENDING.

The mind was clear, and but once, if at all, did it transpire that any of the household was apprehensive of the result. Dr. Scott had told them a few days before of a patient he had been treating for congestive chills. The Governor referred to this, and asked if there was danger of his sickness taking that course. He was assured that there was not; that the cold stage of the attack had already passed, and the matter was not again referred to. In this apparent state of affairs, at half-past one o'clock the Governor got out of bed, and walked to his chair. In the act of setting down, instantly, and without a struggle or a moan,

HE SANK INTO HIS CHAIR—DEAD!

The declaration that there were no previous apprehensive symptoms is entitled to some qualification. The Governor was greatly exhausted by his severe work in the campaign of 1875. He came home sick from overwork, and showed considerable exhaustion and an irritable condition of the heart. It was a long and arduous campaign, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. The seeds of the disease of which he died were then sown, it is believed by those who have known and watched him closest.

PREMONITIONS OF DANGER.

Another fact has occurred to the minds of the family, which leads them to the belief that perhaps the Governor has been aware of his heart ailment for two years or more, and has held it from them as much as he could to save them the anxiety which it migh occasion, as he has always been exceedingly careful of their feelings. For years it has been his custom to spend half of the day in riding or walking over the farm alone. The last year or two it has been noticed that he was loth to pursue this custom, and would not go far from the house without having some person with him. They now think it may have been a consciousness of his condition and disease which caused the change in his habit. In the manner of his death, too, his oft expressed wish to go quickly has been met—or, as he expressed it, when he was called he wished to "go off like a rocket."

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Gov. Allen took place on Monday. The services were conducted at his home, Fruit Hill, and he was buried in the Chillicothe Cemetery, within whose beautiful inclosure, overlooking the Valley of the Scioto, famed for its beauty and riches, already rest the ashes of three of Ohio's dead Governors. Gov. Bishop of Ohio, issued a proclamation on Saturday recognizing the public services of Gov. Allen, and directing the State offices be closed during the funeral.

A LITTLE OF HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Thus far we have referred only to the public career of Wm. Allen and altogether ignored his domestic relations. Yet nothing in his whole life shows him in a more beautiful light.

At the time he was a candidate for Congress he was a suitor for the hand of the daughter of General McArthur, who was his political opponent, and, we believe, engaged to be married to her. Perhaps not engaged, though, as she afterward married a Colonel Coons, of Louisiana. Colonel Coons, however, soon died, and in the course of time Allen renewed his suit and was accepted. During his second term in the Senate the wedding-day was appointed, and every thing made ready for the marriage. Just about this time the Texas annexation question came up, and he wrote to his affianced, who was at that time living in Cincinnati, asking her to postpone the ceremony until that question was decided. To this she consented and the nuptials were celebrated as soon afterward as he could leave. He took his bride back with him to Washington, and for nearly two years life was to him but a long summer's day of happiness. Never was husband loved more faithfully or trustingly than he by her; never wife more tenderly and affectionately than she by him. In January, 1847, his wife died, leaving an infant child, the daughter who has since grown up to be the head of his household and of her husband's. At the time of his wife's death there were no railroads connecting the Capital with the West. The fond husband would not think for a moment of consigning the remains of the one he loved and held most dear to a grave amid strangers, and so he decided to transport them to Chillicothe for burial. So he procured the services of an undertaker and started with them, he riding behind on horseback. When night would overtake them they would stop at the nearest hotel, and he would have the coffin taken from the hearse and borne to his own apartment, where he kept watch over it until morning came and time to start again. More than a week elapsed in this mournful trip; yet at no moment during that time was his mournful gaze taken away from the last remains of her whom he had loved so dearly in life, and could scarce part with in death. After her burial he returned to Washington and finished his term of office, and then he betook himself with his child to the home which he now enjoys, and where he for so long led a life of retirement among his books and the study of science and philosophy.

DEATH OF JOHN A. SMULL.

Found Dead in Bed—Sketch of the Deceased.

HARRISBURG, July 10.—A telegram from Philadelphia, received this morning, announces the death of John A. Smull, Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Girard House in that city last night. Deceased left this city yesterday with several relatives for Asbury Park, intending to remain in Philadelphia for several days. He complained of being slightly ill before he left, but supposed he would soon recover. Last night he retired at the Girard House and this morning he was found in bed a corpse. He was a strictly temperate man and his death is reported to have been caused by apoplexy.

[The deceased was about 47 years of age at the time of his death. He was a native of Erie county and came to Harrisburg with his parents when a child. At a very early age he was appointed a page, and served in that capacity until about 1845 or 1850, when he was appointed to an assistant clerkship. He made legislative business a study, and so thoroughly posted was he that he became indispensable to the chief clerks. It was not until 1868 that the office of Resident Clerk was created, the occupant of the position having acted in the capacity of Assistant Clerk, and paid by provisions in the General Appropriation bill. Since 1868 Mr. Smull occupied the position uninterruptedly, with the exception of two years during the Speakership of Hon. S. F. Patterson, when Eldridge M'Conkey was the incumbent. He was the compiler of Smull's Hand Book, kept a complete record of all Legislative business, and was authority on all questions of parliamentary law in the House. Mr. Smull was originally a Democrat, and latterly a Republican, and was Secretary of the State Central Committee during the campaign of 1877. He was, however, always popular with both parties, and at the election last winter received the votes of Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers alike, having no opposition. He was never married, and leaves a brother and a niece. He is estimated to have been worth from $100,000 to $200,000.]

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 26

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, FEVER AND AGUE, and all similar diseases, like magic. Get the right kind, SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRY SELLERS' VERMIFUGE. [ap26:e.w:W

RUPTURE

Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at

McGUIRE'S

Truss and Bandage Establishment,

33 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Second Floor, McClintock Building.

A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs.

Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:6m&W:ad:R

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10,000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, patent coiled barrel hoops, 1¼ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels, barrel heading, 15, 17½ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1md&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 60 to 65 inches diameter and from 10 to 36 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street and 17th W. E. MUNSON

DR. S. J. HAYES,

DENTIST,

No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1yd&W

PERSONAL—HEINERICKE BALBACH, born in Germany in 1809, who lived in Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Pa., in 1834, and later in Zoar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, widow of Jacob Klingenstein, deceased, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany. She or her heirs can have same by presenting their claims to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. A

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS ap24:1w:5

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

jy1:eod&W1m

WANTED At Once Young 10 More Men and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21:eow-6m W

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. de1:eowly W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses to sell to DEALERS. SAMPLES FREE. Send 2c. STAMP to CIGARS Satisfactory. P. FYFFE & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10t W-eow

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the L

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	40¼	40¾	2,331
Reading	19	19½	3,612
P. T. & B.	5¾	5¾	....
Lehigh Valley	41¾	42	37
U. Co's. N. J.	144¾	145	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	114	.....	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	110	....	.....
Northern Pacific	13¾	14	900
Do preferred	44	44¼	696

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm; C., C. & I. C. firsts sold at 71; seconds 25½. State securities dull.

The stock market was strong and higher; in the final dealings the highest prices of the day were current. The chief speculative interest centered in granger shares, Lake Shore, the coal stocks and Hannibal & St Joseph the advance in the last named was 2½ per cent. for common and 5¼ for preferred. The immediate cause of the rise was a report that the company had notified the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern road that it would not be allowed to bridge at Kansas City while the Wabash was keeping up a war on passenger fares. This caused a covering of short contracts, which assisted an upward movement. The advance on the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to 1¼ per cent.

Transactions aggregated 128,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwest common, 6,000 preferred, 27,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 Lackawana, 2,600 Michigan Central, 6,000 St. Joe common, 12,000 Western Union and 4,000 Kansas City & Northern.

Close—Money market easy at 2¼@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 485¾; sight exchange on New York at 487¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾	New 4 per cts.	101⅞
New 5s	104	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	105⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	33¼	Virginia new	29
Tennessee new	30¾	Virginia old	30
Missouri 6s	106¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	89⅝	C. C. C. & I.	51
Quicksilver	14	N. J. Central	51⅞
Do. pref.	37	Rock Island	139¼
Pacific Mail	34½	St. Paul	55½
Mariposa	3½	Do. pref.	93¼
Do. pref.	3½	Wabash	35⅝
N. Y. Central	118¼	Ft. Wayne	105½
Adams Ex.	106	Terra Haute	10
Fargo Ex.	97	Do. pref.	18½
American Ex.	47½	C. & A.	85
U. S. Express	47⅜	Do. pref.	114¼
Erie	27⅝	O. & M.	15½
Do. pref.	52	Del. & Lack.	58½
Harlem	154	A. & P. Tel	35½
Michigan C'l	78⅜	B. & Q.	116¼
Panama	150	H. & St. Joe.	20¼
Union Pacific	76	Do. pref.	42¾
Lake Shore	76	Canada South'n	55
Illinois Central	88¼	Cent. Pacific	109¾
P. & C.	99⅝	Union	109⅝
N. W. C.	69¾	Land Grants	113¼
Do. pref.	97⅝	Sinking Fund	114⅞
Kansas Pacific	57	Louisv'e & N.	55⅞
Kansas Texas	14¾	St. L. & San F.	8½
St. L., K. C. & N.	17	Do. pref.	10¼
Do. pref.	47¼	Do. pref. 1st.	21½

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 16.

Alpha	—	Hale & Nore's.	15
Alta	9¾	Julia Cons.	3¾
Belcher	5⅜	Justice	5½
Best & Belcher	18	Mexican	26¼
Bullion	6¾	North'n Belle	5
Caledonia	—	Ophir	36
California	4½	Overman	10¼
Chollar	7½	Raym'd & Ely	4
Cons. Virginia	4¾	Savage	14
Crown Point	5¼	Sierre Nevada	42
Eureka Cons.	16	Union Cons.	36½
Exchequer	6¾	Yellow Jacket	14¾
Gould & Curry	10¾	Bodie	10¾
Grand Prize	4	Choller Potasi	4¾
Imperial	1¾	Mono	8

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 16.—Consols for money, 97 5-16; do account, —; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 90; Pennsylvania Central, 41; Reading, 19¾; Erie, 28¾; do. preferred, 53¾. United States bonds—New 5's, 105½; 4½s, 109½; 48, 104¾. Linseed oil, 26s 15d@28s.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes, 82f 72½c.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Refined petroleum 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton firmer at 6 13 16@6¾d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000.

American lard, 31s 6d. Bacon—s. c., 29s 3d; do. l. c., 25s 9d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "In consequence of the continuance of rain wheat made little if any progress. The ears have scarcely begun to appear. The bulk of hay remains uncut or in cases where it has been cut it has been left lying to rot. In Scotland crops are fully three weeks behind. The pastures are mostly well covered. Potatoes are looking fairly. On the whole agricultural prospects there, though far from promising, are less glowing than those in England. The grain trade has not been so animated since the spring of 1877. The falling off in deliveries of English wheat having once started an upward movement, buyers responded with readiness which proves they are fully aware of the existence of conditions tending to create a rise. Fine samples of home grown wheat are now becoming so very scarce that in many instances holders refused to accept a rise of 2s per quarter which has been readily obtainable at Mark Lane and in country markets and now hold for 3s to 4s per quarter advance. There have been extensive imports and transactions in foreign wheat during the week the imports being principally from American and Atlantic ports. There has been no lack in speculation and a willing demand assumed large proportions. These conditions caused an improvement of 1@2s per quarter. The inquiry has been chiefly for American and Russian descriptions, but any variety of sound wheat has sold easily owing to scarcity of fine English. There has been much demand for choice qualities of foreign fit to replace it, such as Danzig and New Zealand. These are held for very full prices. The recently published official return of stocks of grain in London, July 1st, was, notwithstanding the heavy imports for the last six months, nearly 134,000 quarters less than at the corresponding time last year, showing large extent of purchases made by millers to arrive. Barley, maize and oats also show considerable diminution. Flour advanced a shilling per sack and barrel in sympathy with wheat. All descriptions feeding corn favored sellers. Sales of English wheat last week were 27,727 quarters at 43s 4d per quarter against 15,661 quarters at 44s 8d for the corresponding period the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 5, were 962 259 hundred weights wheat, and 144 914 hundred weights flour In to-day's (Monday) market the unsettled weather has a decided influence. All choice lots of home grown wheat met with ready sale at an advance of 2s per quarter. The foreign arrivals have been unusually heavy, but American realized an advance of 1s per quarter. Russian was steady. Flour in good request at an improvement of 1s per sack, and 6d to 9d per barrel. Barley steady at last Monday's extreme prices. Maize quieter and a shade weaker, owing to heavy imports."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1879.

The excessively hot weather was charged with the restriction in business as none ventured out to buy unless they were in great need of stock. Country dealers and city retailers who were not compelled to replenish their stock did not visit Liberty street. Still business was about average and in some of the leading staples transactions were fairly large.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs were weaker to-day and declined one cent closing weak at the lower prices. Potatoes are active but prices are easier due mainly to continued increased receipts. Low grades especially rule low some sales being effected at one dollar. In fruits and vegetables sales are large but prices easy and declining. No changes worthy of note have occurred in other articles in this line.

NEW APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; prime $1 75@2 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@10c; medium, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory 6¼@6½c, jobbing; 5¾@6c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6½@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 11@12c; in cases, 11@12c.

FRUITS—Raspberries, $4 00@4 25 ₱ stand; cherries, $1 50 ₱ box; bananas, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bunch; pineapples, 9@10c each by barrel; southern peaches $1 25@2 00 per box; wild red plums 10c per quart; cultivated dewberry 9c ₱ quart; melons, $35 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—California, 10@12c: Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

NEW POTATOES—Bermudas, $3 00@3 5 0; Early Rose, $2 00@2 50; Culls and old stock, $1 00@1 50; Baltimores, $2 00@2 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c; spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; cucumbers 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; cabbage $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl; onions, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; $3 35@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We have no change to note in wheat which remains quiet at the figures we have quoted for some time. Corn is scarce and in demand, and we advance our quotations one cent all round. Oats are also scarce and wanted. Rye is in fair supply and steady. Nothing doing in barley. Flour remains firm and active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 10@1 12; medium do, $1 05@1 08; prime white $1 05@1 10.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 46@48c; mixed, 44@45c; prime yellow shelled, 44@45c; mixed 41@43c.

Oats—Prime white, 37@38c; mixed, 35@36c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter, do., $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@13 00; prairie, $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $10 00@10 59; middlings, brown, $14 00@16 00; middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market underwent no change to-day and there is no feature worthy of special mention. Both sugars and coffees are firm and prices are tending upward, due mainly to the increasing demand. The outlook is bright in these two staples. In other articles in the grocery market business is fair not being as active as it was some time since yet this is what might be expected this season and especially such hot weather. Provisions firm and active.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choice Rio, 16½c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12¾c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾@8¾c; off white, 8¼@8¼c; ex. C yellows 7¼@7¾c; molasses 5¾@6¾c; New Orleans, 6¾@7¾c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c, strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c. Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 6¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11½@12c; stearine 9@10c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¼c; French, 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 10c; do 14 lbs and under, 10¼c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6½c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12¼c; do knuckles and rounds, 14¼c; do. do. all flats, 11½c. Beef tongues, $6 00.

Plain Provisions—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 10¼c; extra. s. c. shoulders, 6¼c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12¼c; do. do. knuckles and round 14¼c; do., do., all flats, 11¼c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. short rib sides 6¼c; do clear rib sides 6¼c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 6¾c; do. refined for summer use in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¼c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 85c@$1 10; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 10@$1 10; gooseberries, 90c@$1 00; pine apples, $1 25@$1 50; blackberries, 85c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 10@2 20; tomatoes, do, 95c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50; half do, $3 30.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $15 00; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $7 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 50; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round herring, $4 00@6 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 25; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 49c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 20; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¾c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, per box, $0 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5¾@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c: bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, July 16.

The oil market to-day was very dull and devoid of all life. The brokers and speculators hang around idly, waiting for something to turn up, while some few of them may venture to a sale of one or two thousand. At the opening this morning 69¾c was bid, which was the ruling quotation of the day. The market declined to 68¾c and closed at 68¾c bid for old. Sales and re-sales only 9,000 barrels, the lowest number of barrels sold since the opening of the Exchange. Shipments, 53,772 barrels. Chartiers, 30,700.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c; New York, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 05; country, 85c.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1879.

Since our last report no changes of consequence have occurred. The market remains very quiet, and not much animation is expected until fall business sets in. We advance our quotations to-day only on Appleton's XX in brown sheetings to 6¾c; Blackstone, in bleached sheetings, to 8¼c; Cicheco fancy in prints to 7c.

COTTON FLANNELS.

	Brn.	Bl'd.		Brn.	Bl'd.
Ellerton H	11	12½	Nashua XXX	15	16¾
do W	15	17	do AA	13½	15
do W N	15	17	do A	11½	12½
do H	15	17	do X	9½	10½
do N	12½	14	do B	8¼	10
do Q	11½	13	do B	7¾	8¾
do P	10	11½	do T	6½	7½
do O	9½	10½	do C	6¼	7¼
do S	8¾	9¾	Tremont D	6¼	7¼
do T	8	9	do H	7½	8¾
do U	7	8	do P	6¾	7¾
do C L	6¼	7¾	do T	8½	10
Hamilton L	6¼	7¼	do A	10	11¾
do R	6¾	7¾	do Y	10	11¾
do X F	8¾	9¾	do X	10½	12
do F st'l	10	11	do XX	12½	14
do X	11	12	do XXX	13½	15
do XX	12	13	do XXXX	15	17
do XXX	14	15¾			

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	Price
Penn A No. 1	—	8
Anchor A No. 1	36	8
Keystone	36	7½
Nonatook	—	7¾
Idaho	—	7¾
Magnolia	—	6½
Indian Queen	—	6½
Atlantic	36	6½
Chippewa C	28	4½
Cherokee	36	5½
Harrisburg	4-4	6½
Newburry	—	6¾
Lawrence L. L.	36	6½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4
Bellardvale	36	7
Fairmount	36	6¾
Fairmount	33	6½
Red Bank	36	6
Rochdale	36	7½
Blackstone	36	8½
Pocahontas	36	9¾
HillSemperidem	36	9
HillSemperidem	33	7¾

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Jas. Long's	8
Do. fancies	9½	Pinkett's	8½
Do. dress styles	9½	Lancaster dress st'l's	9
American	6½	Renfrew dress styles	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6	Oriental	5½
Merrimac	6	Sprague's	6½
Anchor	6½	Southbridge	6½

PRINTS.

Pacific	6	Sprague	6½
Conestoga fancy	6	Harmony	5
Hamilton fancy	6	Gloucester	6½
Garner fancy	6½	Cocheco fancy	7
Richmond	6½	Hartel	6½
Merrimac	6½	Albion solid	6½
American fancy	6½	Simpson's black	6½
Southbridge	6½	" fast black	6
Oriental fancy	6½	" mourning	6½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	14
Conestoga G T	4-4	14½	Portsmouth	4-4	20
do gold middle	4-4	16½	Whittaker	7-8	14
do prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mills bu bgs	23	Penn Mills No. 2 batting	10
" " 2¼ "	32	Keystone	17
Allegheny 3 "	21	Grove	15
Banner 2 "	19	Pittsburgh, No. 2	10½
U. S. 2 "	18	Eagle No. 3	8½
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	22	Penn Mills cotton twine	22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	27	Penn Mill yarn	22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting	20	Penn Mill candle-wicking	22

PACIFIC MILLS.

3-4 Poplin lustres	12	3-4 Fancies	16¾@20
3-4 Pacific cashm's	12	6-4 Alpacas	16@21
3-4 Alpaca lustres	18	6-4 Poplins	22½@25
3-4 Twills	16	6-4 Beige	16½
3-4 Indian cashm's	20	6-4 Taffeta	21
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, C 2	21
3-4 Cashmere bge	15	6-4 " A C	30
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Ptd cord jacon's	10½
3-4 Beige lustres	18	4-4 Ptd 1,400 lawns	11
3-4 Mixed lustres	18	4-4 Ptd organdis ex	14
3-4 Camelots	18	4-4 Ptd cretonnes	14
3-4 Dentelles	18	4-4 Plain colors do	10½
3-4 Fancy dentelles	20	4-4 " percales	15
3-4 Austr'l'n crepe	20	4-4 Pacific shirtings	15

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	12½	3-4 Alpaca fancies	16½
3-4 "	22	3-4 Brocade do	20
3-4 Alpacas	18	6-4 De Bege	20
3-4 Cords	15	6-4 "	21
3-4 De Bege	15	6-4 Melange	21
3-4 "	17½	6-4 Plain suitings	21
3-4 Melange	16	6-4 Twilled do	21
3-4 Plain suitings	16½	6-4 Cashmeres	21
3-4 Twilled do	16½	7-4 "	30

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	16½	6-4 Black damasse	21½
3-4 Cashmerlne	20	6-4 Fancy do	25
3-4 Marmora	19	6-4 B " arietta	30
3-4 Lima	18	3-4 Fancy figures	20
3-4 Princess Alice	21		

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	13	3-4 Cashmeres	16
3-4 Poplins	16	Tycoon reps	18½

NEW YORK, July 16.—Business continues quiet, owing to the very warm weather. Cotton goods quiet but firm at unchanged prices. Dark prints in moderate request, but light fancy prints remain dull. Fancy cassimeres, cheviots and worsted coatings in light demand. Overcoatings quiet. Kentucky jeans doing fairly and prices firm. Flannels and blankets sluggish and firm. Foreign goods dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 16.—Cotton easy at 12 1-16@12 3-16c; futures steady. Flour without decided change; very moderate trade; receipts, 12,000 barrels. Wheat—spring quiet; winter lower; receipts, 228,000 bushels; rejected spring 81@82c; No. 4 do 95@96c; No. 3 do, 99@$1 00; No 2 do, $1 12; ungraded do 98c@$1 10; ungraded winter red, $1 02@1 17; No. 1 do $1 17@1 21; ungraded white $1 17@1 18; No. 2 do $1 10¼@1 17; No. 1 do. sales 19,000 bushels at $1 17@1 18; No. 2 red July, sales 64,000 bushels at $1 15@1 16; August, sales 256,000 bushels at $1 12@1 12¾; September, sales 152,000 bushels, $1 12@1 12¼. Rye—demand active; No. 2 western, 63@64c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn—limited trade; receipts, 107,600 bushels; ungraded 43@45c; round yellow 54c; No. 2 July 44¾c bid, 45c asked; August, 45¼c bid, 45¾c asked; September 46¾c bid, 46¼c asked. Oats dull; receipts, 45,000 bushels; mixed western 38½@40c; white western 40@42c. Hay in good demand. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 11¼@14¾c; job lots 11¼@16¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 6¾@6¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet; United 69¾@70c; crude 5@5¾c; refined 6¾c. Tallow steady at 5 15-16@6c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine quiet but steady at 27¼c. Eggs dull and unsettled; western 10@13c. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 9@32c. Pork in buyers favor; new mess $9 50. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; long clear middles $5 00; short clear $5 25. Lard easier; prime steam $6 12½@6 15. Butter dull; western 7@15½c. Cheese firm; western 4@6¼c. Whisky nominal at $1 06½.

Metals — Manufactured copper — New sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $16 00@16 25. Iron—Scotch pig $19 00@22 00; American—market very firm at $15 50@20 00; Iron—Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50.

New Orleans—JULY 16.—Flour quiet but steady; new superfine $3 50@4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 62½; high grades $5 75@6 12½. Corn quiet; mixed 47c; yellow 49c; white scarce and firm at 57@60c. Oats steady at 36½@37c. Cornmeal in good demand at full prices, $2 60. Hay scarce and firm; choice $24 00. Pork dull at $10 12½. Lard quiet; tierce $6 75@7 25; keg $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet but steady; shoulders, packed, $4 50. Bacon easier; shoulders $4 25; clear rib $5 87½; clear $6 00. Sugar cured hams in fair demand and market firm; canvassed $9 50@11 50, as in size. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee in good demand at full prices; Rio cargos, ordinary to prime, 11¾@15c. Sugar firm; inferior to good common 6@6¼c; common to good common 6¼@6½c; yellow clarified 7¼@7¾c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 24@28c; good common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran dull at 65c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills 487.

Chicago—JULY 16.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 01¾@1 02 cash; $1 01 July and August; No. 2 spring 98c bid cash; 98¼ July; August 97¾c; September 95¾c; No. 3 do. 89c. Corn dull and lower; 36c cash; 36¼c August; 36¾c bid September. Oats dull, lower and weak; 30c cash; 26¼c August; 25¾c September. Rye easier at 52c. Barley steady and unchanged at 70c Pork in good demand and tending upward; $8 77½ 8 80 cash; $8 70@8 72½ August; $8 82½ September. Lard steady and unchanged; $5 85 cash; $5 90@5 92½ September. Bulkmeats firm but not quotably higher. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 05. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 73,000 bushels; corn, 228,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 4,100 bushels; barley, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 140,000 bushels; corn, 141,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 400 bushels.

Close—Everything quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati—JULY 16.—Cotton quiet but steady at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier at 98c@$1 05 bushels, 79,000 bushels; shipments, 66,000 bushels. Corn in good demand at 40@41c. Oats steady and in fair demand 33¼@36c. Rye quiet 57c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $9 25@9 50. Lard in good demand for current make $5 35 bid. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders $3 37½ cash; $3 50 seller August; short rib $4 35@4 40 cash; $4 50 seller August; short clear $4 50. Bacon is fair demand at lower rates; $4 00, $5 05, $5 25@5 37½. Whisky in good demand at full prices at $1 04. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil steady and unchanged at 65c.

Milwaukee—JULY 16.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat dull; declined ⅜c and closed quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 07; No. 2 Milwaukee 99c; July 98½c; August 97½c; September 96c; No. 3 do 87c; No. 4 81c; rejected 74c. Corn firm; No. 2 36c. Oats in good demand and lower rates; No. 2 30c. Rye steady and in good demand; No. 1 55c. Barley dull and unchanged. No. 2 spring 67c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $8 75 cash. Lard—Prime steam $5 85. Hogs dull and easy at $3 50@3 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 2¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—JULY 16.—Flour in good demand for choice grades; medium and low grades attract very little attention; Minnesota extra family, low grades $5 50@4 55; do. medium to fancy $5 00@5 60; Ohio family good $5 75@4 do. fancy $5 60; winter wheat patents in lots $5 75@6 50; Minnesota patent process $6 75. Last Call—Wheat dull and lower to sell. No. 2 red July, $1 13¾ bid, $1 13¾ asked; August, $1 11¾ bid, $1 12¼ asked; September, $1 11¾ bid, $1 11¾ asked; October, $1 11¾ bid, $1 11¾ asked. Corn nominally unchanged; sail, mixed July 44¼c bid, 44¾c asked; August, 44¾c bid, 45c asked; September, 45c bid, 45¾c asked; October, 45¾c bid, 46c asked.

Toledo—JULY 16.—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot, $1 09; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 09; July $1 04¾; August $1 02¾; September $1 02; new, spot, $1 06; western amber new $1 04¾; No. 2 amber Illinois, new, $1 05¾. Corn quiet; high mixed 38¾c; No. 2, spot, 38¾c; July and August 38¾c; September 38¾c; rejected 32¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter July $1 04¾; August and September $1 02¼; the year $1 01; rejected new 98c. Corn quiet; No. 2 September 38¾c; No. 2 white 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 34c.

Boston—JULY 16.—Flour firm; western superfine $3 25@3 50; common extra $4 00@4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $4 00@6 00; winter wheat do Michigan $4 75@5 50; Illinois $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 47½@50c. Oats firm; No. 1 extra white 43½@46c; No. 2 white 42½@43c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 41@42c. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 barrels; corn, 86,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,100 barrels; corn, 34,000 bushels.

Louisville—JULY 16.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber 95@97c. Corn firm; white 44c; mixed 40c. Oats dull and lower; white 35c; mixed 34c. Rye steady at 55c. Hay nominal. Provisions firm. Pork $10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, $7 75; do kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats quiet at $3 37½, $4 75@$5 00 for loose. Bacon scarce at $4 00, $4 12½, $5 12½, $5 25, $5 37½@5 50 for loose. Sugar cured hams $10 00@11 00. Whisky firm at $1 04.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was a fair business yesterday in cattle, especially in good shipping grades, of which there was a fair supply. Prices have been well maintained during the week and the attendance of buyers have been pretty full. So far as could be learned there were few sales above 5¼c, and wherever this price was overreached the grade was that of prime fat cattle. The most of the sales have been within the range 3¼@4¾c.

SHEEP.

The run has